

Hawaiian Gazette.

VOL. XXXVI, No. 113.

HONOLULU, H. T., TUESDAY DECEMBER 31, 1901.—SEMI-WEEKLY.

WHO? No. 2346.

TO UNITE THE FLOCKS

Bishop Willis Asks Communicants to Register.

(From Monday's daily.)

BISHOP WILLIS of the Anglican church has proposed a union of the Cathedral parish and Second congregation and notified the members of both parishes yesterday from the pulpit and by written notices that all who desired to come into the union could do so by registering their names in the Cathedral Registry book on or before January 9, 1902. Those who attended services at the Cathedral yesterday had their attention arrested by notices which were posted conspicuously on the church doors. The first one read:

The Anglican Church in Hawaii, having by its synod, held in the city of Honolulu, on the second and following days of December, 1901, solemnly promised allegiance to the constitution and canons of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States of America, the said constitution will go into effect on January 1, 1902; and all appointments made by the Bishop of Honolulu and licenses issued by him subject to the order of the Church of England will require, provided they are in accordance with the constitution of the Protestant Episcopal Church, to be renewed subject to a declaration of assent to the book of common prayer of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States, and if not renewed within fifteen days after the said first day of January, 1902, will become null and void.

Given under our hand and seal this twenty-seventh day of December, in the year of our Lord 1901.

ALFRED WILLIS,
Bishop of Honolulu.

The second notice was as follows.

Election of wardens and vestrymen for St. Andrew's Cathedral under the new order in effect January 1, 1902.

All male communicants of the Anglican Church in Hawaii, or of the Protestant Episcopal Church of the United States (not under the age of eighteen years), who have been residents in Hawaii since July 1, 1901, or who shall have registered their names in the registry book of the cathedral wardens on or before the 5th day of January, 1902, will be entitled to vote at the election of wardens and vestrymen of St. Andrew's Cathedral for the ensuing year, to be held in the Cathedral school room on Friday, the 10th day of January, 1902.

The registry book will be open for signatures every evening in the cathedral school room from Monday, December 30, 1901, to Thursday, January 9, 1902, from 7:30 to 9 p.m., inclusive, excepting Tuesday, December 30, Wednesday, January 1, and Sunday, January 5.

(Signed) ALFRED WILLIS,
Dean
VICAR V. H. KITCAT,
Parish Priest.
EDMUND STILES,
HENRY SMITH,
Wardens.

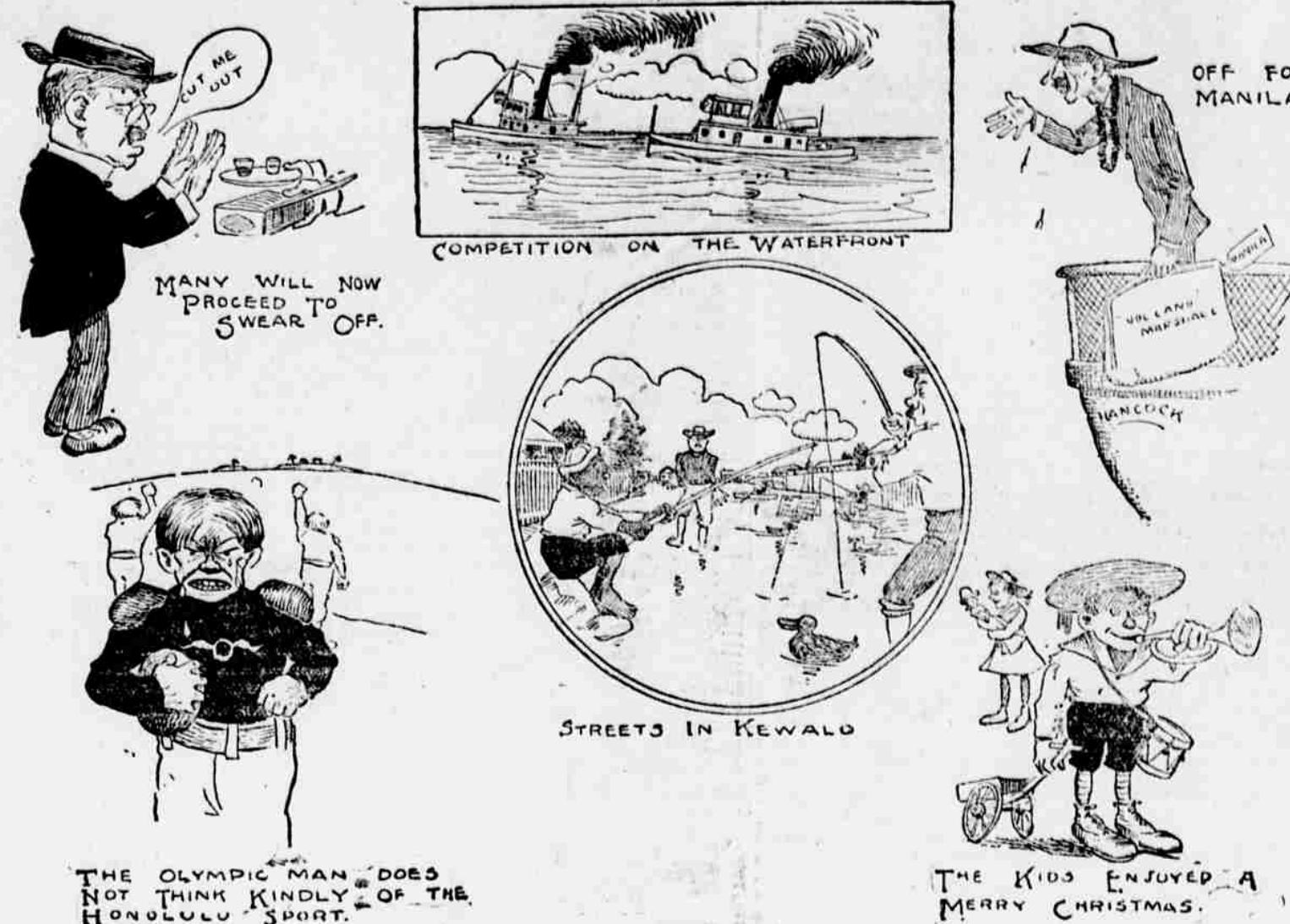
Bishop Willis made the announcement at the morning services of his congregation, intimating that he desired by this means to effect a harmonious union of the two congregations now separately worshipping in the Cathedral that he might turn over to the American Bishop, who will succeed him, a united church.

When Rev. Alexander Mackintosh held his services for the second congregation in the same church an hour later, he announced from the same pulpit that he had received a letter from Bishop Willis, "which attacked the vitality of the congregation." He therefore called a meeting of every member of the second congregation for this evening at 7:30 o'clock in the Sunday-school room, to hear the letter read and to consider it.

The news was the talk of the two congregations during the day, and in the afternoon a meeting of the church wardens of the second congregation with Mr. Mackintosh was held at the residence of Mr. Von Holt on Judd street. The wardens, Messrs. W. R. Castle Jr. and T. Clive Davies, received a letter from Bishop Willis, stating that an election of wardens for the Cathedral would be held on Friday, January 10, 1902, at which time he trusted the second congregation would be willing to join with the Cathedral congregation, making one congregation only, and asking that word be sent to all Protestant communicants with the request that they register their names before January 9, 1902, which would give them the right to vote at the meeting.

It is apparent to certain of the members of the second congregation that the entire matter hinges on the renewal of the licenses of the various ministers now performing their duties under the Bishop's authority from the Church of England. The election of wardens and vestrymen is scheduled to take place on the 10th of January, but the renewal or nullification of licenses rests with the Bishop until January 15th, or five days later than the meeting. It was the impression of some of the second congregation members that in case the second congregation decided to take advantage of the Bishop's offer of a union, he reserved the power to himself to nullify any minister's license after they had pledged themselves to come into the Bishop's congregation. This is based on the phraseology of the following sentence of his notice above given, "and if not renewed within fifteen days

PICTORIAL HISTORY OF THE WEEK.



THE OLYMPIC MAN DOES NOT THINK KINDLY OF THE SPORT.

STREETS IN KEWAUH

THE KIDS ENJOYED A MERRY CHRISTMAS.

How a Chinese-Hawaiian Boy Met a Sudden Death While Trying to Turn on Lighting Switch.

While in the act of turning on an electric switch in McInerny's store, shortly after 5 o'clock Saturday afternoon, Henry Ahfai, a Hawaiian-Chinese boy about nineteen years of age received a shock which resulted in his death five minutes later. Drs. Chas. B. Cooper and A. N. Sinclair made every effort to resuscitate the unfortunate lad, whose heart fluttered feebly for several minutes, and then stopped. A coroner's jury was sworn in at McInerny's store by High Sheriff Brown. The jury viewed the body, listened to testimony of eye-witnesses to the tragedy, inspected the switch which had dealt its death blow to the boy, and then held an inquest in the office of Deputy Sheriff Chillingworth at the police station, where the evidence of Dr. Cooper and Manager Gartley and Superintendent Henry Hudson, of the Hawaiian Electric Light Company, was heard. Upon the request of the jury the high sheriff sent the body to the morgue that a postmortem might be held to ascertain the condition of the victim's heart. The jury also inspected the body in the police station yard, where burns and blisters were found upon the boy's right hand, the one which had come in contact with the metal parts of the switch. The jury will sit again today at 1:30 to listen to the results of the postmortem examination, and to hear the testimony of those who were present when the boy received the death shock.

Shortly after 5 o'clock Ed McInerny, who was waiting upon a customer, asked Mr. Stevens, one of the clerks, to turn on the electric lights. Mr. Stevens was about to comply with the request when Henry Ahfai, who was sweeping near the Fort street door, said, "Never mind, Mr. Stevens, I'll do it." He dropped his broom and went to the door. The switch is located on the inside of the doorway. The door when open conceals the switch, and often the employees thrust their hands between the door and the door frame, just above the second hinge, to raise the lever. On Saturday a large glass umbrella case was against the door, and to get at the lever meant either to remove the case and open the door to raise it, or to insert the hand through the small space in the crack mentioned. Ahfai proceeded to take the latter course, it being a much quicker method, as he had done hundreds of times before. To accomplish this he had to clasp the iron column supporting the front of the building at the entrance with his left hand, stand on the iron threshold plate and raise his right hand above his head to the lever. The lever cannot be seen by a man of Ahfai's stature, and in thrusting his hand through the crack he practically had no control of its movements. He was used to finding the lever in this manner.

Mr. Stevens and Mr. McInerny, who had turned to other duties in the store, were startled upon gazing by chance toward the entrance, to see Ahfai's body drawn closely and rigidly against the door, a look of pain overspreading his features. He was standing in almost the position he had assumed on reaching for the lever. The switch had been but partly raised; the lights were merely glimmering. Some one shouted to Ed McInerny, telling him of the disaster, and he, in turn, shouted a warning to the employees to keep away from the body. "Keep away! You'll be killed!" Mr. Stevens took an umbrella and thrust the lever down,

constitution of the person receiving the shock. We have a man in our employ, Mr. Remond, who received 200 volts, and he lives. I have heard by evidence that men have been killed on a low voltage of but 60 volts, but it was probably due to a weak heart."

Dr. Cooper stated if there were any lesions of the boy's heart it would be necessary to hold a postmortem. Upon the recommendation of the jury the body was ordered taken to the morgue for such examination.

Manager Gartley stated that as far as the location of the accident was concerned, everything was favorable to the boy receiving a shock. He was holding on an iron pillar with one hand, standing on an iron threshold, and his right hand did not grasp the handle of the lever, but caught hold of the metal parts, forming a complete circuit through the body. The boy's shoes were examined by the jury, the inside soles being damp, almost wet, from perspiration.

"How could he receive a shock from this switch?" inquired Juror Wilson.

"By touching both poles of the switch at the same time, and holding to an iron pillar which was grounded."

Superintendent H. L. Hudson said that the voltage of the secondary circuit at 5 o'clock ranged from 10 to 15 or 18 volts. He was of the opinion it could not have sustained a higher voltage as it would have burned out all the lamps on the circuit. He had every reason to believe there had been no higher than 110 volts in the circuit. He explained, in response to a question, that the sputtering on the pole outside the store on Christmas evening had been repaired and an examination showed that it was still in good order.

When the body was sent to the morgue the jury was excused until 1:30 this afternoon.

The postmortem examination was made by Dr. J. T. McDonald. He found the heart pale in appearance, small and all signs pointing to its being very weak. The apex of the right lung was congested, the liver enlarged, the glands tuberculous, and the whole appearance of the boy showed he was in bad health.

OVERCOATS AND WRAPS AT WORK

(From Monday's daily.)

Overcoats were in evidence all day yesterday, and last evening the church-going throngs reminded a mailman of a similar occasion in the temperate zone, rather than the tropics. Yet with it all there was not at any time yesterday a low temperature. The minimum was 65, which is several degrees above the lowest point registered during this month.

The cause of the chill feeling in the air as explained by Prof. Lyons lies rather in the dew point, 51, than in the temperature recorded by the thermometer. The fact that the dew point is so low produces a condition which is bound to cause a chill upon the skin. Thus, there is in the atmosphere only four grains of moisture, whereas last week there was twice as much. This is followed by a drawing to the surface of the skin of the moisture of the body, and its rapid evaporation produces the feeling of cold.

Furs were in evidence during last evening and the city seemed to be abed earlier than usual, as all doors and windows were closed. The street cars were running closed as to doors and windows, when the cars had such additions to their furnishings, and everyone seemed to be wrapped up in extra clothing.

There was a general desertion of lanais, and the streets looked more like Chicago during a lake breeze session than the thoroughfare of a tropical city. Whether or not there will be cooler weather depends upon the presence of clouds, for if it remains clear the temperature will fall decidedly.

INFLUENCE ROOSEVELT

Humphreys' Plan to Hold on Until Successful.

Believing that the First Judge of the First Circuit has in reality resigned his seat upon the bench, there is a species of life injected into many canvases which had been laid aside temporarily since the announcement of the judicial divisions of the island were made known. There are some men in the field who have been after such a seat from the first, and they keep in the race from habit if from no other reason.

The opinion is growing, however, that the actions of the First Judge of the First Circuit are due to the closely-laid plan of his faction to capture his seat whenever he shall give it up. It is said that the still hunt is on, and on in earnest. There are now in the states several men who are closely identified with the Humphreys crowd in local politics, and they are said to be out with gum shoes and a piece of lead pipe, trying to steal up on the blind side of Justice and swipe her one, go that they may grab the office.

Evidence is collecting that this is the case, owing to the fact that while the strong endorsement of Frank Thompson is on file from the present incumbent, that young lawyer is engaged in denying that he is in the race at all. This has been heard from him since his departure, and he is said to have no other intention than to return and enter the practice, in company with others, as announced before his leaving for the East. It is even averred that Thompson is being made the stalking horse for the purpose of using his influence with the members of Congress in the Northwest to pull out chestnuts later.

The fact that Robinson, the most recent appointment made by President Roosevelt, is not one who has been identified with the Knockers' Club, but has tried to be a good citizen since his coming, has been the cause of some disturbance of mind in the chambers of the First Circuit, and the still hunt has gone on even harder since the arrival of the news of the choice by the President. It was considered a foregone conclusion of the faithful who had been listening to the stories of how great had become the influence of the jejuné kahuna of the bench at Washington, that he would choose any associate who might be named to take place beside him. But it is alleged that his rage over the selection of Robinson was only second to that which tore him upon the nomination of Judge Edings, of Kona, when he threatened to resign and leave the Territory to its fate.

The gum-shoe act which is alleged to be going forward will have for its end only the securing of a man who may be handled by the people now in the majority in the Circuit Courts, and there is alleged to be a chance that before very much longer there will be a vacancy in the seat of the second judge, who said when appointed that he would not sit for more than a couple of years at the most. Should there be any failure to catch the reappointments, the fact which is now spending the money of the Department of Justice upon jury audiences, would be in the minority and there would be fewer hangers-on than there will be if there is no change.

The Republican committee at its meeting on Monday next, it is said, will pass resolutions inquiring into the causes for the miscarriage of the plans for influencing the President in the making of appointments. There are members of the committee who think there should have been no falling down in getting the judgeship for the organization, and are inclined to ask questions as to where the representatives of the party stood at the capital. It is understood that an attempt will be made to put through a resolution expressing the hope that the President may see his way clear to appoint Cappell in the event of any vacancy, and should this be offered there will be a substitute sprung, suggesting that the President make his choice from a list of names to be submitted. In this way, by sending on a roster of the Bar Association, it is hoped to avoid another defeat.

TWO YEARS MORE.

Oahu Sugar Company Extends Its Contracts With Refineries

At a special meeting of the Oahu Sugar Company Saturday, it was decided to extend the contracts of the American Sugar Refinery and the Western Sugar Refinery from October 1, 1901, when the present contract expires, until October 1, 1903. Other local plantations will it is said soon take the same action.

Under this agreement the plantations will receive the New York market price on the day of arrival in that city, or at San Francisco, minus 3-16 of a cent per pound. This will probably result unfavorably to San Francisco interests, as this equals \$2.50 per ton, which amounts to considerably more than the additional freight around the Horn to New York.

Turkish troops at Scutari, upper Albania, long unpaid, surrounded the citadel and threatened the lives of the civil and military commanders. The sum due them, \$550,000 was paid.

THE BOARD WANTS PAY

Planters Held for Care of Porto Rican.

(From Saturday's daily.)

Responsibility for the care of the Porto Ricans brought here at the instance of the Hawaiian Planters' Association was the question which occupied the attention of the Board of Health at yesterday's postponed meeting. The case in question was that of James R. Cantario, a Porto Rican now in the Hospital for the Insane, and who had been taken from one of the steamers laden with laborers some six months ago. The man was committed to the asylum by Judge Wilcox and the Board of Health forwarded a bill for \$91.30 for his care since that time to the Hawaiian Planters' Association. W. O. Smith, as secretary, appeared before the board, having been invited to come, upon a receipt of a letter in which the Planters' Association disclaimed responsibility for the care of the unfortunate Porto Rican.

Both Dr. Cooper and Dr. Pratt stated that the laborer had been taken from one of the Porto Rican ships and was hopelessly insane at the time. The man was placed in charge of the Board of Health representatives, according to the statement of Dr. Cooper, who was President at the time, at the request of Mr. Gilman, who stated that the Planters' Association would be responsible for his care.

"The facts of the coming of these Porto Ricans are different," said Mr. Smith, "from the immigration under the monarchy and republic, when contract laborers were brought to Honolulu from Japan and China. These Porto Ricans come here only with the assurance that they will be given work upon their arrival at a given rate of wages. There is no contract of any kind, and they are free to work for whom they please. Is it fair for you to think to hold the Hawaiian Sugar Planters' Association responsible for their care, or for their expenses if they become insane? There is no contract to give them work, but they can work for whom they please, and are free agents to change their employment whenever it suits them. It is hardly just to hold the Planters' Association responsible for anyone who may become insane."

"A great deal of care was taken in the selection of these Porto Ricans; physicians made a careful examination of them before they left Porto Rico, and out of 3,000 men, one becomes insane. It cost \$300.00 to bring them here, an expense borne by the Planters' Association to aid the agricultural welfare of the country. They were brought to work where they pleased, and are not under the moral control of the planters, and are not under contract to work for any one person."

Dr. Pratt replied that at the time the man was found in an insane condition he could have reported the facts to the immigration inspector, and the man would have been deported on the steamer upon which he had come. However, Mr. Gilman had given assurances that the Association of which he was then secretary would care for the man, and upon that assurance the Board of Health acted. He did not think it right that the Territory should be compelled to pay for the support of the laborers brought here to work upon the plantations.

Dr. Cooper expressed the same view, and is was finally decided to defer action upon the matter until Mr. Smith had had time to confer with Mr. Gilman. The Porto Rican is still in the asylum.

BOYD BEFORE THE BOARD. James H. Boyd, Superintendent of Public Works, appeared before the board to confer upon several matters. He reported that he had information from Kona, Hawaii, that pigs were being raised in Hookipa and Kilauea upon swill and refuse. He did not think that the industry was conducive to the health of the people of those two villages. The matter was referred to the government physician at Kona.

Superintendent Boyd also requested permission for the department to be allowed to dump garbage upon the Sheridan street property of the Board of Health; the request being granted. He stated also that the garbage service would be extended as far as Metcalf street.

Mr. Boyd also stated that he was doing everything possible to raise money for the construction of the Kawalo drain, but Treasurer Wright had reported no funds available for the purpose, and he could do nothing. President Sluggett called his attention to the great need of the improvement, which Mr. Boyd readily admitted.

"I'd like to ask," said Dr. Moore, "if there is an appropriation made for this purpose?"

"Yes," replied Mr. Boyd; "the legislature can appropriate all it wants, but as long as it fails to provide the money, what can we do? I appreciate the great need of this drainage system, and shall try to get it through. It will always be my endeavor to work in harmony with the Board of Health."

MOLOKAI MATTERS.

The committee on petitions reported unfavorably upon two requests for permission to visit the settlement.

The request of Thomas Fitch that Mrs. Alice Metcalf be allowed to go to Molokai to confer with Mrs. Emma Metcalf regarding a lawsuit instituted recently, was granted. It was conditioned, however, on Mrs. Alice Metcalf remaining in the corral during the interview.

CONTRACTS WERE LET.

Contracts were awarded yesterday for furnishing supplies to the asylum and settlement for the next six months. The Board of Health set a good example in letting contracts when bids were nearly equal, to the firm which specified home-manufactured goods. In one case where the two lowest bidders were tied, the contract was decided by a flip of a coin.

The following were the successful bidders, and the nature of the supply for which they were awarded contracts:

Allen & Robinson, lumber, t. & g. N. W. 1x6 doors, 2x6 by 6x6-1/4 inches; nails, galvanized 8d. basis, boiled oil, coal.

H. Hackfeld & Co., nails, galvanized 3d., turpentine, baking powder, condensed milk, best grade salmon, coarse salt, tomatoes.

VOLCANO MARSHALL LEAVES ON HANCOCK FOR MANILA

"Volcano" Marshall is now speeding across the ocean to Manila as a passenger on the transport Hancock. The erstwhile journalist, whose checkered career has kept him before the public almost continuously since his arrival in Honolulu about three years ago, has departed for new fields of conquest. It is presumed that upon arrival in the capital of the Philippines he will be taken in hand by his friend C. O. Zeigfuss, formerly of Honolulu, and editor of the Manila American, and given a berth on that paper.

Mr. Marshall went away on the transport Hancock on Wednesday. He had no intention of going away so suddenly, but as an opportunity was offered him for passage on the army transport, Marshall was quick to take the initiative. He went aboard some time before the transport was ready to sail, and there bade farewell to a few friends who came to see him off. The former editor of the Volcano seemed in high spirits over the prospects of entering the field of newspaperdom in Manila, although he expressed regrets at leaving Honolulu.

Mrs. Marshall was asked yesterday concerning her husband's new venture. "Mr. Marshall had not intended going away so suddenly," she said, "but he was given a fine opportunity to go to Manila on the Hancock. He didn't have much time to think it over, and so went aboard bag and baggage. I do not know that he has any definite plans for the future. I know that he has had no position offered him on the Manila papers, but he has an old friend there, Mr. Zeigfuss, the editor of the Manila American, and doubtless he will give him an opportunity to write an article occasionally. Mr. Marshall can write, you know, and I think the change from Honolulu to Manila will be good for him. I know that he has ability to write, and feel that he will not be long without something to do."

A few days ago, when the news of

California Feed Company, lime and man, wheat.

W. L. Hopper, iron piping, rice.

Lewers & Cooke, lumber, N. W. rough 2x4 up and below 2x5, lumber redwood surfaced, battens 1x3 redwood.

Lewis & Co., coffee, green Kona, roasted coffee, charcoal, Milkmaid, condensed milk, sugar, raw, soap, bayo beans, baking powder, flour, pork, tea, Eagle condensed milk.

Love's Bakery, medium bread.

May & Co., flour, matches, kerosene oil, salmen.

Metropolitan Meat Co., corn beef, fresh meat.

Piedie Hardware Co., 8d. nails, mill brooms.

Widger & Co., shingles, window sash 10x12 and 10x14.

Every member of the board but Wm. Auld was in attendance yesterday.

F. G. Smith attended the first meeting since his return from the coast. Others present were Dr. Sluggett, E. A. Mott-Smith, Dr. Moore, Dr. Cooper, E. P. Dole, Executive Officer Pratt and Secretary Charlton.

NEW MILLS FOR TWO PLANTATIONS

New sugar mills are in the course of construction at the Honolulu Iron Works for the Kohala and Hana plantation companies, and the machinery is expected will be ready to be set in place by the middle of next summer. The contracts have been let with in the past week, and the work upon the series of rolls is at present underway. The usual time consumed in the building of a mill such as those contemplated is five months.

The contracts were let at this time owing to the fact that the shafts for the rolls, which are made of steel, and have to be secured from some mill at least as far East as Chicago, were on hand in the Iron Works. This meant a saving of two or three months in the getting to work on the mills, and the result has been that the two pieces of work are now going forward. The machine shop at the works is now working on the turning down of the shafts, and the rolls, which are cast here. There will be a great deal of work yet upon the casting of the rolls, as there are not a sufficient number in stock.

The general work, which includes, as well, the turning down of the gears and various parts of the mills, is now well under way, and it is likely that it will be necessary to increase the already large force of the Iron Works to meet the demands upon it. The work is all of the heaviest kind, as the rolls for the mills weigh about ten tons each, including the steel shaft and the cast iron jacket. Of these there are nine in each mill. In the Hana mill the rolls are 32 x 60 inches, while in the case of the Kohala mill, the rolls are 32 x 66 inches, the former dimension being the diameter and the latter the length of the roll proper.

In the case of the Kohala mill there will be constructed an engine to run the new machinery, but in the Hana mill there is power for the service at the present time. The total weight of each mill is above 200 tons.

A STARTLING TRAGEDY.

How Thomas McCabe Vanished From Mortal View.

NEW YORK, Dec. 26.—The body of Thomas McCabe of Hibernia, was found on Middle Mount, N. J., 200 feet beneath the surface of the earth, at the bottom of a mine hole. McCabe had been missing for more than a week. John Downs was the last man to see McCabe alive. After going to the Rockaway the two men started for Hibernia, deciding to go over the top of Middle Mount. Downs says that when about half-way over he turned around to speak to McCabe, but could see nothing of him, although it was bright moonlight. He started back to find McCabe, but although he wandered around until daylight no trace of the missing man was found. Downs then gave the alarm in the village. Searching parties were organized. Andrew McCabe, teller in a Brooklyn bank, and brother of the missing man, was notified. Andrew McCabe went over the road last traveled by his brother. When near the top of Middle Mount he saw a small hole in the earth. It was not twelve inches across. Where the hole led to no one knew, as the mountain was honeycombed with workings of the old Wharton mine. Some miners as-



SUGAR

WILLIAMS, DIMOND & CO'S AD-
VICIES:

Under date of December 19th, Williams, Dimond & Co., of San Francisco, write to their correspondents here as follows:

We last had this pleasure the 14th instant, per Alameda,

Sugar—No changes have since occurred in the local market or for export to Honolulu, prices established 2d instant still being in force.

Basis—No sales since last advices, consequently basis for 96-degree centrifugals in New York, established by transaction recorded 6th instant, still remains at 3.75c; San Francisco, 3.75c.

New York Refin'd—Telegraphic reports dated 17th instant show a reduction of ten points by the Howell refinery and Messrs. Armbuckle Brothers over previous quotation of 4.75c, equivalent to 4.65c net cash, still maintained by the American Sugar Refining Company. The Howell refinery and Messrs. Armbuckle Bros. present price is 4.65c, equivalent to 4.55c net cash.

London Beets—Dec. 16, 7s; Dec. 17, 7s 3d; Dec. 18, 7s.

London Cable December 18th quotes Java No. 15 D. S. 8s 10 1/2d; fair refining, 7s 10 1/2d; same date last year, 12s 3d, and 11s 3d, respectively. December beets, 7s 1 1/2d, against 9s 4 1/2d corresponding period last year. January beets, 7s 2 1/2d, against 9s 5 1/2d same date last year.

Eastern and Foreign Markets—Sales aggregating 22,500 tons of European beets have lately been made for American account, and the market abroad for a time was favorably influenced in consequence. The advance proved to be of short duration, however, American refiners having since withdrawn from the market, and an easier tone now prevails. The chances of any pronounced improvement in prices in this country are necessarily diminished by the transactions above outlined, since it is apparent that refiners can freely enter the European market when disposed of so doing, and replenish stocks at will. On the other hand, the prospects of legislation to admit Cuban sugars at a lower rate of duty, while not likely to pass before the end of January, or some time in February, according to present indications, are nevertheless so favorable as to give producers there a strong inducement to hold back their sugars until a preferential duty becomes law. The limited offering resulting therefrom tends to keep prices steady, and the market for exports, according to latest mail advices from New York under date of 15th instant, is quiet and strong at current quotations. Refined is in moderate demand, buyers showing no inclination to make purchases in advance of current requirements.

On Philippine Sugar—The tariff bill presented by the ways and means committee of the House of Representatives, covering trade between the Philippine Islands and the United States, framed in accordance with the desires of the administration, passed the house the 18th instant by a vote of 163 to 128. By the provisions of this bill the Dingley rates on goods entering the United States from the Philippines are imposed, as well as the rates established by the Philippine commission on goods entering the Philippines from the United States. It also provides for collection of tonnage taxes on vessels plying between the United States and the Philippines, and that foreign vessels may ply between these ports until January 1, 1955. The duties and taxes collected under the provisions of the bill shall go into the Philippine treasury to be expended for the use and benefit of the Islands.

Molly Connors will win her annual owner, Bob Ballentyne, a few dollars. Royal Fan is in fine shape, and will be a winner. Aerobat is lame, and I do not think that he will start. It is too bad, for McManus, who had the pluck to bring him from Honolulu and will have to go back without a race. Princess Leotis is in fine shape, and should win a race for that popular racing man, Mr. Arthur Horner.

Harness horses are scarce, and there will only be 2:38 and free-for-all races. DR. W. H. JONES.

SPORT IN HILO

Maui Nine to Play Baseball With Locals on New Year's Day

L. W. Haworth, president of the Hilo baseball league, has received notification of the acceptance by the Maui ball tossers of the proposition made by Manager McKenzie to play ball here on New Year's day. The local team will comprise the best men picked from the local players and should be a good one.

It will be at Hilo on New Year's day at 1 p. m.

The race horses are doing remarkably well and the track is in excellent condition, the recent rains having improved it very much. Socialist and Weller are doing a little work every day and are being put in fine condition. Prince Cupid will take the place of his cousin, Prince David, in the judges' stand. He will come up on Tuesday next with the band and the baseball players from Maui.

MAUI NINE.

Names of Valley Island Ball Tossers Who Will Play in Rainy City

The baseball team of the Maui Athletic Association goes to Hilo by the next Kinan to cross bats with the Hilo team on New Year's Day.

The personnel of the Maui nine will be as follows:

L. H. Crook, Dr. Boote, W. H. Cornwell Jr., J. Garcia, A. Garcia, J. Gates, T. Kruger, J. Jackson, Geo. Cummings, T. Pickard, J. Pahia, F. P. Rosecrans, S. Kehinol.

The names of the members of the team were brought down by Commandore Beckley on the Kinan last night.

Perils of the Rail.

CHEYENNE, Wyo., Dec. 19.—The Union Pacific, the Colorado and Southern north, and the Burlington east are practically at a standstill as a result of the recent storm in Wyoming and Nebraska. All trains on the Union Pacific are compelled to spend hours in snow drifts waiting for the rotary plows to make openings so they can pass through. To make matters worse, a Union Pacific rotary snow plow pushed by two big combined engines, sliced its way into the rear of a train of deadhead tourist sleepers, near Sherman. The wreckage caught fire and a caboose and nine tourist cars were completely destroyed. The work of clearing the track is slow and the blockade may last for an indefinite period.

G. N. WILCOX, President. J. P. HACKFELD, Vice President. E. SUHR, Secretary and Treasurer. T. MAY, Auditor.

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Hawaiian Gazette.

Entered at the Postoffice of Honolulu, H. T., Second-class Matter.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS

WALTER G. SMITH, EDITOR.

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A. W. PEARSON,

Manager.

TUESDAY : : DECEMBER 31.

There seems to be a slump in the anti-Dole gubernatorial stock.

The official assurance to Mr. Dunne that he is not an anti-Dole man is calculated to make that astute person indulge in a smile.

If Sewall gets a few more jolts from the administration he may join some other party. That is the reason he stopped being a Democrat.

The Hong Kong Weekly Press helps on the coming exposition at Portland by acknowledging the receipt of an attractive handbook "issued by Messrs. Lewis and Clarke."

If a national lazaretto is ever put on Molokai it may not be confined to lepers. The next thing may be an island camp for incurables of every sort. No end of ills are ready to follow the enactment of Wilcox's iniquitous meas.

The Home Rulers would do well, in the course of their studies of Americanism, to observe the fact that the business interests of any part of the United States never appeal in vain for relief from the rule of those who make it a point to threaten them.

If Delegate Wilcox attempts to fight the confirmation of W. J. Robinson his influence with the President, now expressed by a zero mark, will require two of them. Fighting executive nominations is as disastrous a job to a Congressman who wants favors at the White House, as getting in the way of a locomotive is to a man who wants to catch the train.

The reason why Great Britain was so complaisant over the downfall of her Clayton-Bulwer treaty appears in the London Telegraph, which says that it would have been an "inconceivably disastrous blunder to have opposed America's wishes in this matter, because to do so would be to incite the United States to build a great fleet." Possibly if the news of the San Juan river deal is true, the incitement will come from another quarter.

The Samoans of Tutuila have a very practical way of honoring McKinley. They will build roads. The island of Tutuila needs roads as badly as Hawaii did before the missionaries came, a few paths answering for them now and not only keeping the bulk of the population on the seashore, but compelling the natives, when they want to reach the other side of Tutuila, to make a long circuit by sea. With roads, Tutuila will be vastly more valuable to natives and whites alike than it is now.

The Queen should study the history of land claims before Congress, especially the McGarran claim of forty or fifty years' standing, and get wisdom for her own case. Demands an hundred times more valid than hers have descended in the halls of Congress to claimants of the fourth generation and then have not been paid. By every precedent the pursuit of the crown lands is a wild goose chase. Any reputable public man in Washington would tell the Queen so, but she is probably taking the advice of some claims attorney whose trade is to pack the unsophisticated.

The attempt of one of the Atlantic cable companies to freeze out Marconi has aroused great interest in his success. If there is anything in his long-distance telegraphy the people mean to get the advantage of it. What the legal status of the case against Marconi is in Newfoundland is not precisely known at this distance, but if he cannot operate from there the way would seem to be open, unless cable rights again enjoin, from Cape Breton to the Azores, and thence to Europe. It is several hundred miles shorter from Cape Breton to the Azores than it is from Newfoundland to Ireland.

The dispensary bill is to be pushed in the next Legislature. In the meantime if any citizen of Hawaii visits the South he might do well to stop off in South Carolina and see how the dispensary works on its native heath. Obviously the question has got to be fought over again, and in that case intelligent citizens should know more about it than they did last fall. We assume that the liquor question will cut a large figure in future politics, not only because the temperance people say so, but because the saloon evil has lately reached such proportions and promises to reach such greater ones, as to alarm the right-thinking.

It is hardly to be supposed that Rear Admiral Schley, after his friend Dewey's experience, will care to run for President. Dewey is the greatest naval hero the country has had since the death of Farragut, but the moment he was mentioned for President the country jeered him as if he were the veriest impostor. Even Farragut never had a Presidential boom. For some years past the country has been coming to its senses about the disposal of its great honors, preferring a statesman for statesmanship, a soldier for soldiership and a sailor for naval work, and it is not inclined to have them exchange their jobs. We doubt that there will ever be a sailor President or many more soldier ones.

Mr. A. B. Wood, of Henry Waterhouse & Co., will leave for a six weeks' trip to San Francisco, in the Ventura, which sails today.

AN OBJECT LESSON.

The kind of good government Hawaii would get from the anti-Dole element is shown in the financial exhibit of the courts presided over by the two men, Humphreys and Gear, who have been loudest in the demand for "a change" that would put them and their friends in control of all branches of the territorial administration and of city and county affairs.

Think of it. The legislative appropriation for the conduct of all the courts during the biennial period—Supreme Court and the Five Circuit Courts—was \$36,600. For 1898 and 1899 the appropriation was \$33,000 and an unused balance of \$6,186.33 was turned back into the treasury. Now, the Hawaiian judiciary, in the short space of five months has drawn and spent over \$15,000. TWO-THIRDS OF WHICH WENT OUT ON THE ORDER OF JUDGES HUMPHREYS AND GEAR.

The obvious cause of this extravagance is political. For the sake of getting another open route to the treasury of the people, the tax-eaters and jobbers want an extra session of the Legislature. Humphreys and Gear are in the deal; at least they want an extra session with all that would imply in the multiplication of patronage. In the opinion of the plotters the easiest way to get the Legislature together again is to empty the treasury. All sorts of devices have been tried to compel outlay and the First Circuit bench has succeeded in bringing its own appropriation to the danger limit. Let the waste go on and in a few months more the courts will have to stop business for lack of money. What then? Why a chorus of appeals for an extra session follows, and, in case the governor refuses to call the predatory legislative mob together, a demand will be heard at Washington that he be removed. That is the game from A to Z, and Humphreys and Gear are in it with the avidity of gamblers playing for high stakes with other people's cash.

Men with such loose conceptions of public duty would, if they ever got control of Hawaii, administratively blunder it worse than South Carolina and Louisiana were robbed in the evil day of the carpet-bagger. The whole thing is an object-lesson in the spirit of the people who take the Humphreys view of politics and shows what would happen to the taxpayer if their sphere of rapacity was widened.

A CAMPAIGN OF REVENGE.

The action of Judge Humphreys in again attacking the McBryde bonds shows the depth of the animus which he feels towards Mr. Kinney. Beyond that it proves nothing, nor does it assert anything save the Judge's biased and wholly unsupported opinion about the value of the McBryde estate and the security of its bonded debt. When he began his campaign of revenge against Mr. Kinney, Judge Humphreys felt the need of evidence to support his criticism of the property in which Mr. Kinney is so largely interested and so he required the master to make a report upon the value of the bonds as security for trust funds. The report was made and to Judge Humphreys' disappointment it was wholly favorable to McBryde. Expert witnesses were heard and they all testified that McBryde's bonds of \$750,000 were secured by property worth \$2,000,000. It was shown that there is now healthy cane growing on the McBryde plantation which would sell, at current prices, for \$1,250,000; the first crop to be off in January, one of 10,000 or more tons, will bring enough cash to clear off the bonded debt; in fact, the McBryde was shown to be a fine simple property, equal in richness to any cane land in the country, a fully developed and growing plantation of the first order. Hearing such evidence, a fair-minded Judge would have let the master drop, but not so Humphreys. Disdaining the testimony of his own witnesses, intent on nothing but injury to the man who had joined with the Bar Association in branding him professionally, and avid for revenge, Judge Humphreys again turned on McBryde and ordered a guardian who had invested funds of a ward in the plantation's bonds to give better security. Such a judicial act deserves the severest rebuke, not only from the small army of local investors in McBryde, but from the disinterested public. Indeed, such procedure must accent the opinion of the Washington authorities, lately expressed in the Washington Star, that Judge Humphreys is unfit to hold a judicial position.

The attack on Mr. Kinney is in line with the conduct of this extraordinarily Judge since his return from Washington. He began his campaign of revenge by discharging from the service of the court a stenographer, a member of the Bar Association that had found against him in the Hartwell-Kinney-Ballou affair; then he sought to keep Judge Kaulukou, another member of the Bar Association, from winning a case by refusing to let him examine native Hawaiian witnesses in the only language they knew, in the only language save Spanish. Kaulukou's client knew, and in the only language the majority of the jury knew—although it had been his custom theretofore to permit such practice. Only the other day he refused to appoint Mr. Andrade a guardian after the latter had been chosen by the parties at interest and gave the place to a stranger whom he had imported from the coast. Andrade's defense was his share in the common legal opinion of Humphreys as a Judge.

These acts show how true was the arraignment of Judge Humphreys by the Bar Association and how unfortunate it was that the case made out was not fairly presented to the Attorney-General of the United States. Had justice then been done, injustice would not be so rampant now.

If Honolulu should accept the expert Schmidt design for a McKinley monument it would be the second city to do so. San Jose has got in ahead. But if a sculptured memorial is wanted here the fact that the Schmidt creation would be a duplicate need not deter Honolulu from the enjoyment of so estimable a work of art.

Mr. A. B. Wood, of Henry Waterhouse & Co., will leave for a six weeks' trip to San Francisco, in the Ventura, which sails today.

THE CASE OF CAYPLESS.

The attempt to make it appear that the Advertiser "gleated" over the personal defeat of Mr. Caypless for third Judge is not justified by any sentiment of approval with which this paper took the news of Mr. Robinson's success, nor by any other circumstance. Mr. Caypless would make a good judge, and if he should, as a candidate standing on his merits, get the post of Humphreys, who, we are told, has found himself compelled to change his mind and send on his much-desired resignation, well and good. The personal difference between him and the present incumbent would make his appointment not unacceptable to every honest man and fair-dealing attorney.

There is, however, a general significance in the causes of Mr. Caypless' defeat which must not be overlooked. It has established the fact that the President is not disposed to consult Delegate Wilcox, nor Harold M. Sewall, nor any person who represents either, in matters of Hawaiian patronage. It is this finality over which the people who have most at stake in Hawaii feel satisfaction. They know that, in the proportion by which Wilcox and Sewall are ignored at Washington in matters affecting good government here, the better for Hawaii as a whole. So far, neither man has made a favorable impression at the White House. The Aguilando affair cost Wilcox his goose with President Roosevelt; and as for Sewall, his machine politics are not those which find favor with the former chief of the Civil Service Commission.

It is a pity that so good a man as Mr. Caypless should have gone into the judgeship fight hampered by the support of Wilcox and Sewall, for it is to be heard at Washington that he would do well to discard both and rest his case on his personal merits and the support of his influential friends, here and elsewhere.

INDIAN SCHOOLS.

The annual report of the Superintendent of Indian Schools has been submitted to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs. Judging from the Associated Press Bulletin, which we quote, it is an interesting document showing what the government is doing for the practical education and advancement of its wards, and embraces ideas gleaned from personal observation in the field, together with the views of various superintendents, Indian workers and prominent educators throughout the United States. The general superintendent has outlined a uniform course of study for the students of the Indian schools, and makes a strong argument for education along practical lines, which will improve the Indian's mode of life. In this connection the subject of agriculture is taken up, embracing dairying and other branches of farm study, as well as domestic science for the girls. Speaking of agriculture, the superintendent says:

"No occupation will so soon dispose the Indian of his nomadic instincts and fix upon him permanency of habitation as agriculture. Tilling of the soil will necessarily oblige him to remain in one spot, and the performing of certain duties at proper times of the year will instill into him the necessity for systematic work and for giving attention to details. To make any real progress the Indian must have a home, wherein will center all his interests, hopes and ambitions, and a home on a farm will best fit these requirements. As there is no field in which he can so readily contribute to his own support, he should not only be encouraged but urged to cease leasing his allotment, to cultivate more acres, raise better crops, and live the thrifty, independent life that fails to the lot of tillers of the soil."

Miss Reel points out that the Indian owns his land and should be taught to farm it himself in preference to his old-time custom of renting to his industrious white neighbors, and himself living in idleness. This idea instilled into the Red Man will be a long step toward actual reform. Attention is called to the fact that the first government appropriation in 1819 was but \$10,000, while during the past year the sum of \$3,244,250 was expended for Indian schools, and that the total number of pupils enrolled was nearly 25,000. The superintendent points to the benefits resulting from the introduction of the outing system, and suggests systematic methods of selecting pupils for school attendance calculated to reduce to the lowest possible degree evils which have heretofore existed.

A gratifying feature of Indian education, as indicated by the report, is the rapid growth of industrial training methods in the Indian schools. Practical industrial training, with elementary literary studies applicable to industrial work, should make the Indian a useful citizen, and this is the aim of the Indian school service under its present management.

It is painful to note the attempts of the New York Sun to deprive Grover Cleveland of his claim to literary distinction. That graceless paper now says that his memorable phrase, "Innocuous desuetude," was first spoken by Mr. Gladstone in an address at Liverpool in 1882. Should this turn out to be true it will perhaps be a consolation to Mr. Cleveland to feel that even if he did not invent "innocuous desuetude," he is in full enjoyment of its charms.

The agitation over changing Inauguration Day is again on and the advocates insist that to ask a man to face a raw March day bareheaded is to invite pneumonia. There has never been a time when there was not a man willing to stand the test.

Sugar Expert Coming.

GRAND JUNCTION, Col., Dec. 17.—E. J. Lea, who has acted in the capacity of assistant chemist at the sugar refinery, has been appointed by the government as assistant chemist at a station in Honolulu. He left tonight for the Coast, and will sail for the Hawaiian Islands the first of the year.

Prof. G. W. Shaw, chief chemist of the refinery, has accepted the position as chemist at the California State University at Berkeley, and will have charge of the special department recently created, that of sugar-beet culture.

would have been more appreciated by him.

LOCAL BREVIETIES.

Miss Logan of Hawaii is spending her vacation in town.

Attorney Coke, of Walluku, is in town for a few days. Dr. Raymond returned to his Maui home during the week.

A. W. Neely leaves for Makaweli today to weigh coal for the government.

The fourth story steel panels are being set in position in the Young building.

Mr. J. Greenwell and Miss Greenwell have gone home for their Christmas vacation.

Manager Pogue, of Kihel plantation, who has been seriously ill at Walluku, is better.

The engagement of Miss Margaret Napo and Mr. W. H. Fields has been announced at Walluku.

The Inter-Island Company received four life rafts by the last Alameda. They will be placed on island boats.

The schooner Churchill is discharging at Eleele. The schooner Robert Seardes is waiting to do the same thing.

Charles Leonard, a former Honolulu hackman, was fined \$100 at Seattle recently for forcing a woman to a life of shame.

Prof. W. D. Alexander has had a fine portrait painted by Theodore Wores. Mr. Wores leaves tomorrow for Samoa on the Sonoma.

The engagement of Miss Mary Clark Walland, of Hilo, to L. E. Ray, of the same place, is announced. The wedding takes place in March.

The Board of Health have given authority to use the lot Waikiki of Sherwood street, near the Beach road, as a dumping ground for garbage.

In compliance with the notices of Treasurer Wright the foreign corporations doing business in the Territory are filing articles of incorporation.

It is reported that the agent of the tribe Leilea Baldwin, which pulled the schooner Waialua off the reef at Kaanapali last week will put in a claim for salvage for \$400.

During the storm Saturday night a tree was blown down at Waikiki, and in falling it struck one of Pain's cars, but did no damage. A large number of trees were blown down along the Waikiki road.

The invitations of the Home Rulers to address their mass meeting Saturday evening are not being favorably received by the prominent Republicans to whom they were sent. Few acceptances have been received so far.

F. W. Carter, manager of the Parker ranch in Hawaii, met with a bad accident Friday. His team ran away and Mr. Carter jumped to save himself, sustaining several severe cuts.

Dr. Carmichael, of the United States Marine Hospital Service, formerly stationed here, and recently at San Francisco, has been ordered to an Eastern post. Mrs. Carmichael may visit Honolulu.

Julia Bocia, Babino Costa and Manuel P. Teixeira, insane Portuguese committed to the asylum by Judge Waipuian, of Kau, Hawaii, were brought to Honolulu yesterday on the Mauna Loa.

M. Vizzavona, the French Consul, received advices on the last steamer from the coast that the French cruiser *Proter* will arrive in Honolulu the third week of January on her cruise to the Mauna Loa.

Superintendent Reynolds received a letter from Molokai yesterday telling of the merry Christmas spent by the inmates of the settlement. They were all given an extra supply of palai, and celebrated with luau.

Thomas Fitch recently received from a relation of the late Phil Armour, a pair of finely cut intaglio cuff buttons, set in gold. They were a souvenir remembrance of the friendship between Mr. Armour and Colonel Fitch.

At St. Andrew's Cathedral, Sunday morning, the Rev. V. H. Kitcat gave notice that from on and after Sunday, January 19, 1902, the prayerbook of the Protestant Episcopal Church of America will be used in that church.

The clerks of the National Guard are engaged in making an inventory of all the quartermaster and commissary stores which are in the possession of these officers. This is being done for the purpose of making up the annual statement of the stock on hand.

Prince Cupid's new yacht, the *Princess*, will arrive on the Ventura from Sydney. She will probably bring a cup along with her. She was built to beat anything in her class where she was launched, and probably won the race.

According to reports from Papaloa, forty inches of rain fell there last Wednesday in twenty-four hours. If this is true, the rainfall comes near the world's record. At Laupahoehoe and in Hilo there were also heavy rains. Between Ookala and Maulua Gulch the road was rendered impassable for two days.

It is reported from Wailuku that Nill, a native, came to a sudden death by a fall over a cliff at Makamakao Gulch. The deceased was a fisherman and had started on a fishing expedition at the time of his death. The body was found Friday, December 23. There was no indication of foul play.

The stone wall enclosing W. O. Smith's residence property on the Nuuanu street side, is being removed preparatory to setting the street line back about ten feet. This is the initial step toward widening Nuuanu street at that end. The Hobson fence will also be set back, giving additional width to the thoroughfare below Bates street.

The entertainment given by the Boys' Brigade Saturday night was a very enjoyable affair. A series of stereopticon views illustrating the life of Washington was given, with an explanatory talk by John Waldron. The Kakano Quintet gave several selections, and the Young Men's Christian Association class gave a pretty exhibition under the direction of Mr. Young.

E. M. Griffith, the Washington forester, paid a visit to Nuuanu Valley yesterday morning, and made liberal notations of what he saw. In the afternoon he visited the Damon place at Moanalua. This morning he will visit Jared Smith at the experimental station, and then proceed up Tantalus. Mr. Griffith will leave Monday in company with Forester Haugaas for Maui.

The water in the Kewalo district has subsided since the rains, and the greater number of the streets can now readily be navigated without the use of boats. Thursday ducks were still swimming about in the streets, while foot passengers made their way from house to house by means of fences. In many places the residents threw garbage and debris of all kinds in the street to bring it above sea level, and the resulting stench is something fearful.

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BISHOP WILLIS DEFIED

Determined Will of Majority Church.

The second congregation will not comply with the demand of Bishop Willis that its members join with him in one church of which he shall be the head until such time as it may be turned over to the jurisdiction of the Protestant Episcopal church of the United States. Instead, the second congregation, at a largely attended meeting held last evening in the Cathedral schoolroom, decided to appeal to the presiding Bishop of the Episcopal church in the United States, and if Bishop Willis refuses to extend the time of his ultimatum until such a reply can be received, to withdraw from the cathedral until then. The second congregation, confident that it is in the right, agreed to submit the matter in controversy to the Presiding Bishop and abide by his decision, asking only that they be allowed to worship in peace, until such decision may be received.

This action is taken rather than to jeopardize the position of Rev. Alexander Mackintosh, the Bishop having threatened to withhold his license to preach. There is but little doubt that the threat would be carried into execution by the Bishop who clearly intimates that while he is willing to give to the rector of the second congregation license to perform his duties at the Royal school, he will not extend the same courtesy to him as a minister.

The position of the second congregation is peculiar. If the Bishop persists in his present attitude and refuses to allow the second congregation further time to hear from the presiding Bishop he will gain control of the Anglican church organization in Hawaii, at the meeting to be held January 10th. The corporation affairs will be in the hands of the trustees elected at a meeting which none of the present members of the second congregation will attend, and for the next three months the Bishop expects to run things. The members of the second congregation propose to quietly withdraw until they can hear from the presiding Bishop, which will take at least a month, and when that reply comes then the battle royal for the possession of the church property may be expected, for if the second congregation is sustained on appeal, they will insist on their right to worship in the Cathedral. On the other hand, as pointed out by Rev. Mr. Mackintosh last night, Bishop Willis gains nothing by his attitude excepting the extra expense of maintaining the entire church property for the next three months, without the aid of the second congregation.

There were several amusing and exciting incidents at the meeting. Just a few minutes before adjournment there was a loud noise from the recesses of the adjoining room, which threw the meeting into fits of laughter. It was hinted that the Bishop had a spy there and that the latter had come to grief; but no investigation was made.

When the chairman of the meeting, the Rev. Mr. Mackintosh, announced, after it had been decided to oppose the Bishop's wishes and send him a reply, he stated that the next question was "Who will take this letter to the Bishop?" There was a moment's silence—then the members looked at each other and laughed, until some one suggested that "We will all go." It was finally decided, however, to leave the matter to the church wardens the letter having been addressed to them and consequently they should make the reply.

The meeting was called by the Rev. Alexander Mackintosh at 7:30 o'clock. He briefly stated what the object had to do with the notices posted on the church door Sunday, and which were published in yesterday's Advertiser.

W. R. Castle Jr. then read the two letters, one of which was addressed to the church wardens and the other to Rev. Mr. Mackintosh. They were as follows:

Honolulu, Dec. 28, 1901.

My Dear Mr. Mackintosh:—In accordance with this notice a copy of which I enclose, the license given to the signers of a certain memorial dated August, 1885, under which the Second Congregation has continued to exist, will expire on December 31st.

With the dissolution of the Congregation your license also expires, but as I have pointed out to your wardens, it will be open to you to receive a new license under new conditions for the performance of such ministerial duties as a servant of the government holding an important and onerous post is free at all times to discharge.

ALFRED WILLIS,

Bishop of Honolulu.

Honolulu, Dec. 28, 1901.

W. R. Castle Jr., Esq., Geo. F. Davies, Church Wardens, Second Congregation:

Dear Sirs:—I beg to enclose a copy of a notice which will be affixed to the church door tomorrow. Under the constitution of the Protestant Episcopal Church, the license given in 1885 to the signers of a certain memorial to become a distinct congregation, under which the Second Congregation continued to exist, necessarily becomes void.

With a view of bringing the members of the Second Congregation into union with the cathedral, there will also be another notice inviting all male communicants in the city to register so as to be qualified to vote for the cathedral wardens, et cetera, under the new order for 1902.

The license of the minister of the Second Congregation naturally expires with the license of the congregation, but as I have already stated to you, a new license can be given him under the new order, to perform such ministerial duty as a servant of the government holding an important and onerous post, is free

at all times to discharge.

Yours very faithfully,

ALFRED WILLIS,

Bishop of Honolulu.

P. S.—Fifteen days' grace being allowed, the new order will not actually begin until after the 15th of January, i. e., Sunday, the 19th.

"You have heard the reading of these documents," said Mr. Castle, "and of course they require some reply, and we would like to hear any suggestions as to what the reply should be. No doubt the Bishop thinks his plan is for the interest of the church, and under certain conditions the offer would have been accepted, but these ill-advised methods he seeks to have us adopt can hardly be considered. We have been a separate congregation for sixteen years and have grown up in that idea, and while by the offering of sympathy and like methods the union could have been effected, yet a step which we might favorably consider we cannot be compelled to take. The conditions which made necessary a separate congregation sixteen years ago still exist, nor have the present difficulties passed away, nor can they until the new Bishop arrives."

Mr. George Davies stated that as had been suggested, if a different way was offered the two congregations may have joined. "We are left in the same condition as were our fathers sixteen years ago," he said; "it is the same principle our fathers fought for. In this case we are dealing with the office, not with Bishop Willis. It is not a personal matter, and there is no need of representations upon him, but we cannot acquiesce in the statement of the Bishop that the license of this congregation expires or that of the Rev. Mr. Mackintosh becomes void."

Mr. Clive Davies then stated the facts leading up to the ultimatum delivered by the Bishop Sunday. He said that Mr. Castle and himself had received an intimation of the prospective action of the Bishop some time since in an official way, and had paid the Bishop a visit to discuss the policy of the step. He stated that they had advised the Bishop of the wish of the second congregation to turn over to the new Bishop, but the one congregation, and offered to surrender voluntarily under certain conditions. It was suggested to Bishop Willis at that conference that if he would defer his contemplated action for three months, that a combined service could be held, in the meantime, without the second congregation losing its identity as a separate organization. The Bishop refused the offer of compromise and Mr. Davies suggested that the proper method would be for them to decline to sign the register and throw the onus on Bishop Willis. A small meeting was held on the night after Christmas, at which it was decided to make a further effort at compromise, and Mr. Dodge was sent to see the Bishop, and it was pointed out to him that the action contemplated would result rather in widening the breach than in healing it. The Bishop had raised the point, he said, that under the constitution of the Protestant Episcopal church the license of the congregation expires and also that of the rector.

Mr. Jordan inquired whether the Bishop was acting under the authority of the American or English church? Mr. Davies replied that the letter from the Bishop was vague and gave no intimation of what he relied upon to prove his case.

Rev. Mr. Mackintosh did not see where the change in jurisdiction carried with it any such result; that England and America were as mother and daughter in the Episcopal church, and in his opinion there was no necessity why the church license should become void.

It was supposed to be the intention of the Bishop that in the event that all licenses were returned to him, they would all be handed back excepting that of the second congregation and its rector. In the Church of England because a clergyman died was no reason why the living dies with him, and he believed the second congregation morally as well as technically to be on the right ground.

The resolution which had been introduced and was the subject of this discussion was then read and unanimously adopted, in which the second congregation refused to acquiesce in the demand of the Bishop that it renounce its separate existence. The resolution as adopted is as follows:

Resolved, that this congregation having heard the notification of the bishop communicated through their church wardens recognize the desirability under certain conditions of a union of the congregations, but feel that they cannot be deprived of their existence except by their own voluntary act, and consider that the reasons for their existence as a separate congregation have not yet been removed.

Some one inquired what the result would be if the second congregation agreed to the Bishop's demands?

"Simply that for the next three months everything would be under control of Bishop Willis, and he would have charge of funds and church property. And if you include myself in it, that's the end of yours truly," said Mr. Mackintosh.

The reply was greeted with general laughter. He stated further that if no change of heart had been experienced among his people, no one would go near the church at all. He said that he was afraid of disintegration, and that it would be hard work to keep up the spiritual entity of the church, and it would go down and cease to be the factor for good it now is. Then there would likely be another revolution from the church as before, though he said that the second congregation had not seceded, but had always had a separate existence. Bishop Willis, he said, was responsible for the names, "First and second congregation," and the English-speaking church was really the first congregation.

Mr. Davies thought that probably the Bishop would be willing to extend the time for a few months, as at first he had said it could not under any circumstances be extended beyond the first of January, and as it is now they were given until the 19th; a few weeks longer would make little difference.

The draft of a letter in reply from the church wardens to the effect that the matter would be appealed to the presiding bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Church and requesting Bishop Willis to defer action until a reply should be received to that appeal, was submitted by the congregation, and the following resolution proposed by T. Clive Davies and seconded by E. L. Keen, was unanimously carried:

"That the wardens reply to the bishop by letter in the form presented to the meeting by Mr. Castle."

Yours very faithfully,

ALFRED WILLIS,

Bishop of Honolulu.

as a good promissory note, but a guardian is not supposed to invest in such securities. It does not appear that the guardian has any security except that which can be given by the majority of the bondholders. The investment in McBryde and Waialua bonds will be disapproved and the guardian is charged with this amount with interest at six per cent."

Humphreys' Kick on McBryde Bonds.

In the face of an exceedingly favorable report, which he himself had ordered, Judge Humphreys yesterday ordered Alfred W. Carter, as guardian of the property of Annie T. A. Parker, to dispose of the bonds of the McBryde and Waialua Plantations held by him for his ward.

The report of the master, F. J. Russell, stated that the Waialua bonds of \$1,000,000 were secured by property worth \$3,500,000, while the McBryde is and of \$500,000 was secured by property valued at \$2,000,000. He said it was "good security." Humphreys decided that it was not, and based his ruling upon a clause in the trust deed which makes necessary the consent of a majority of the bondholders before the mortgage can be foreclosed. The reason given by the court, in the minds of most people, is not believed to be the real cause for his attempt to discredit McBryde's bonds, after the examination ordered by him had had an opposite result than expected. His enmity to W. A. Kinney is believed to be at the bottom of the order, for the attorney is largely interested in that plantation.

If the reason given by Judge Humphreys in his ruling yesterday is the real cause of the disapproval of the bonds, he will continue and order an examination into every trust fund now in circuit court, for nearly every plantation bond is subject to the same criticism, as the trust deeds in each are practically the same. Humphreys' order of yesterday will compel the guardian, Alfred W. Carter, to himself assume the bonds purchased by him for the ward, Annie T. K. Parker and pay to her interest on the amount, \$31,000, invested in these bonds at 6 per cent. Aside from this, the decision will be of no effect, as it is not anticipated that it will affect the market value of such securities when the report of the master is taken into consideration.

The report of the master, F. J. Russell, was read yesterday morning upon the opening of court as follows:

"The master's report filed herein on the 12th day of December, 1901, was referred back by the Court for further investigation as to the quality of the security of the bonds of the Waialua Agricultural Company, Ltd., in which the guardian has invested \$1,000, and those of the McBryde Sugar Company, Ltd., in which the guardian has invested \$3,500."

"In conformity with the instructions of the Court, the master has made inquiry and taken evidence, according to the custom and practice of this Court in such matters, from the officers and employees of both companies and of others. The evidence taken at the hearings in connection therewith has been transcribed and the transcript is hereto annexed and hereby made a part hereof."

"The master finds:

"1. As to the Waialua bonds—The capital stock of the corporation is \$1,000,000, all outstanding and all paid up. The stock is quoted in the market at Honolulu at 55 per cent of its par value. The total assessed value of the corporation's property last January was \$1,500,000, and a large amount of money has been expended upon permanent improvements during the present year. The trust deed which was given by the company on April 1st of this year to secure its bonds, independently authorizes the sale of bonds in the amount of \$1,000,000, of which \$600,000 worth have been sold and the balance of \$200,000 worth are still in the treasury of the company. Said trust deed contains the following clause: 'In case of default in payment of interest on any of the bonds hereby secured, the company, therefore having been presented and payment demanded, should such default and payment continue for the period of three months after such demand, then and thereupon the principal of all of said bonds, outstanding and unpaid shall, at the option of the holders of a majority of said bonds, signed in writing, become immediately due and payable, provided that non-action of any of said bondholders in case of default shall not extend and shall not affect any subsequent default or any rights arising therefrom.' Said trust deed conveys all of the property of the corporation. Though the property is new, it is well developed, and is expected to pay dividends in a few years."

"2. As to the McBryde bonds—The capital stock of the corporation is \$3,500,000, of which \$3,250,000 is outstanding and paid up and \$250,000 is in the treasury of the company. The stock is now quoted on the Honolulu market at about 25 per cent of its par value. The assessed value of the entire property of the corporation last January is said to be \$1,200,000 and about \$700,000 has been expended since assessment on permanent improvements to the property of the company. The trust deed given by the company conveys its entire property, authorizes an issue of \$750,000 in bonds and contains practically the same clause as the period of three months after such demand, then and thereupon the principal of all of said bonds, outstanding and unpaid shall, at the option of the holders of a majority of said bonds, signed in writing, become immediately due and payable, provided that non-action of any of said bondholders in case of default shall not extend and shall not affect any subsequent default or any rights arising therefrom."

"3. The property of the Waialua plantation appears to be worth about \$3,500,000, and to be good security for a loan of \$1,000,000.

"4. The property of the McBryde plantation appears to be worth not less than \$2,000,000, and to be good security for a loan of \$750,000.

"The bonds in both cases are secured by first mortgage deeds of trust.

"Specifically submitted,

"F. J. RUSSELL, "Master."

"It doesn't seem to me that there is sufficient protection for the minority bondholders under this trust deed," remarked the Court. "Don't the agents hold a majority of these bonds, and could not they prevent a foreclosure if they desired?"

Mr. Robertson replied that the agents did not hold a majority of the bonds.

"Any one holding \$25,000 of these bonds is amply secured, but the minority bondholders, those that have only three or four thousand dollars of the bonds, are without security. By buying up the majority of the bonds they could prevent the foreclosure of the mortgage for ten years, even though the interest was not paid."

"I think not, your Honor," replied Mr. Robertson. "This clause in the trust is more for protection to the minority bondholder, by not allowing any bondholder to take hasty or radical action which would work injury to all. He has a further right to sue in assumption if the bond or interest is not paid."

"But a judgment in such case would not be of any value under the laws of the Territory. The bonds are the same

as a good promissory note, but a guardian is not supposed to invest in such securities. It does not appear that the guardian has any security except that which can be given by the majority of the bondholders. The investment in McBryde and Waialua bonds will be disapproved and the guardian is charged with this amount with interest at six per cent."

DAMAGE DONE BY THE STORM

Assistant Superintendent of Public Works Campbell reports that the Kealakekua bridge near John Ema's place in old Waikiki, has been fully repaired and again open for travel. The recent rainstorm which caused a heavy strain on the old wooden culvert, through which the water of Pauoa stream empties into Nuuanu stream, has had a good effect in showing that it is in a dangerous condition, and the Public Works Department is now making plans for ripping it out and putting in a new culvert. Last winter the heavy torrents from Pauoa stream broke away part of this culvert and a rail fence was built around the mouth of the entrance to prevent wagons from being driven over the waterway. Several breaks in the stone retaining wall on the Waikiki side of the Nuuanu stream are also to be repaired. One of the worst was made of the Rapid Transit steel bridge.

The department had not quite finished extensive repairs and alterations to the Makiki ditch when the storm came last week, the result being that it was entirely inadequate to carry off the floods which surged through it. It gave way in several places and some damage was done to surrounding property. The dam in the valley whence the waters form to enter the ditch, will be raised at once and efforts made to put it in shape for the next heavy rainfall.

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ORIENTAL BUDGET

Mourning Period For Li Hung Chang.

YOKOHAMA, Dec. 7.—Following is a special from Peking: Today being the third day after the death of Li Hung Chang, is the special day for the mourning family to receive condolences. Many Chinese friends have come throughout the day. In the afternoon an interesting spectacle was that of the visit of the diplomatic body, some of the Legation Secretaries, and a few other sympathizing friends. The hour appointed was three o'clock. A strange coincidence was the absence from Peking of five out of eleven Ministers. A Charge d'Affaires represented each one absent. Chinese soldiers were drawn up in line at the door and along the street where the residence of the Viceroy's family is situated. The foreign guests passed into one of the rooms which was covered over with matting. Director Hu Yu-fen, Vice-President Lien Fang, Provincial Treasurer Chou Fu, Envoy Na Tung, Generals Chiang Kuei-ti and Ma Yu-kun, and Interpreter Tseng, son of the late Marquis Tseng, were in attendance. Tables with refreshments were arranged in the court. After the full delegation had arrived and a little conversation, they all passed through a building where the Viceroy had received guests, into the next court likewise covered with matting. Directly in front was a tablet to the deceased, while the coffin with remains and surrounded with offerings and incense was in the room beyond. The two sons of the deceased, dressed in mourning of white, stood at one side of the tablet. Other offerings were spread near the altar. Taoist and Buddhist priests, with many Chinese officials in mandarin robes, stood around the side. The doyen, Baron Czikkann de Wahlborn, approached at the head of the delegation, and spoke a few words of fitting appreciation and condolence. The oldest son replied in Chinese, and the next son translated it into English. Most of the guests bowed to the tablet, and retired to the front court. After partaking of the refreshments, they departed in state order to the beating of the foreign drum. Thus was honored the one Chinaman who has had the widest acquaintance with foreigners.

A STRANGE REPORT.

I hear that none of the home governments has yet sent to the family any expression of condolence. This seems very strange, when the deceased was the one Plenipotentiary who took the lead in negotiations for peace with these governments. I noticed that yesterday the American flag was at half-mast.

THE NEW VICEROY.

When Prince Ching returns, he will be regarded as the real head of affairs. He is, however, not the man of courage, originality or grasp of the issues of the day that the First Grand Secretary was. He is more genial in his manners, as is true of most Manchus, unless we except the brothers, Prince Tuan and Duke Lan. He is the same as was the noted viceroy in ability to increase his revenue. Avariciousness is a characteristic of both. The Prince is rather more a time-server. He did not believe in the boxer claims, but he contributed to some of their head-quarters where Chinese Christians were cut to pieces, and whose leaders had least reason to loot and burn foreign property. He did not advocate war against foreigners, neither did he oppose it, as did the noble company of officials martyrs. He remained silent, and saved his life. An open and righteous government might have held back the government from its crusade of blood and carnage. Instead, he went with those for the moment strong. His soldiers fired on the legations, though not, perhaps, with as much persistency of those of General Tung Fu-hsiang. When the Allies came he then dared to counsel peace, and so became plenipotentiary. He yielded without much protestation to the demands of the victorious powers, but he now exerts himself to restore things to the old order. Whenever possible, he has tried to save officials from punishment. He especially looks after the interests of the Manchus. We have heard that one foreigner whose name was spoken of for different positions in the Chinese government was opposed by him because supposed to have urged the decapitation of the guilty officials at Peking, the Treasurer being protege of the Prince. His sense of right and wrong has never been marked; neither does he show wisdom capable of helping forward his country. Under his leadership we need expect but little, even should he combine with his rival, Yung Lu.

A REVERSION TO EXCLUSIVENESS.

All the five openings in the imperial city wall made by foreign troops are now closed or being closed. These openings have been a convenience to the Chinese as well as to the foreigners, but this is not to be considered. The road from the east to the west gates of the imperial city, which passed in front of the north wall of the Forbidden City, and thence across the marble bridge by the Winter Palace grounds, is now closed to all but foot passengers. We hear that foreigners will be soon forbidden the privilege of crossing the imperial city, even when going on foot, as this rule was established by the Empress Dowager in 1885. The Chinese officials think that by these little acts of reversion to exclusiveness, they show that power has been restored to them. The dictatorialness of foreign powers for a year is now to be counterbalanced by all possible endeavors to exhibit to all the retention of Chinese power. It is a time of mutual limitations, annoying to both sides.

THE ECLIPSE OF THE SUN.

Today the eclipse of the sun was recognized by special ceremonies at the Board of Rites, which adjoins the Russian and American legation barracks. The officials of the Board began to assemble shortly after noon. By half past four, when the partial eclipse became noticeable, the officials gathered in front of the chief official building, following Hsu P'u and Shih Hsu, the two Presidents of the Board, both having remain-

ed here since the siege. An altar with burning incense and offerings was placed in the open court. The officials knelt down on the inner side, facing the setting sun. They remained motionless for some fifteen minutes, when the rescue of the sun was announced. During the ceremony there was beating of drums and gongs, to frighten away the dragon.

Almost a panic amongst Chinese merchants is reported from Tientsin, arising from the death of the late Viceroy Li Hung Chang, it being feared that his death would encourage the boxers to rise again. For this reason transport of goods destined for Shanghai had been stopped and agents at Shanghai advised to delay sending goods destined for Tientsin, with the intention of seeing "how the wind would blow." Confidence has not been fully restored yet at Tientsin, it would seem, for the majority of merchants in the north are still hesitating and unwilling to bring from the interior goods to be exported to Shanghai.

Judge Kalua Now Grilling to a Turn.

MAUI, Dec. 21.—The News demands the removal of Judge Kalua, declaring that charges of incompetence and worse



JUDGE KALUA.

will be lodged against him if he does not resign.

The government band will visit Maui on its return from Hilo.

A mild kona with plentiful showers prevailed in Maui during the week.

Fish are scarce in the Waikiki market.

The Kinoehi, which was to have left Kihel a week ago, was detained by the kona storm, which prevented ballasting, but will leave in a day or so. The Edward May, at Kihel, has not yet begun to unload.

BAGGED A BURGLAR.

Deputy Sheriff A. N. Hayselden and Capt. Wm. Saffery of the Waikiki police force, did a neat piece of detective work this week, in capturing the burglar who broke the windows of Hoffmann & Veltzen, Son, Rodriguez & Rodriguez and Lovejoy & Co.'s stores last week.

It proved to be a Japanese named Hosie, a recent arrival in Waikiki. Hosie admitted the burglaries, and two watches taken from Hoffmann & Veltzen's store, were found in his possession. Another one was found in Waikiki yesterday and the remaining three watches have been located at Lahaina, and will be recovered.

TWO SUICIDES.

On Wednesday the body of a Japanese was found hanging to a klawee tree near the railroad between Spreckelsville and Pala. A coroner's jury was impaneled, but it was impossible to identify the remains, as the act had been committed months ago. The body was in an advanced state of decomposition.

On Thursday evening a Porto Rican, who was suffering from senile dementia, hanged himself in his house at the Spanish camp, Camp 5, Spreckelsville. Recently he had impounded the plantation physician for poison with which to end his life. He leaves no family.—News.

There are still large areas of tillable lands on the Islands which have not passed into the hands of corporations and land owners, and these lands, in small farms, tilled by thrifty American farmers, would add much to the general prosperity of the Islands. The only question is that of water for irrigation purposes, and the real source of supply which nature has lavished on the Island of Maui has not yet been tapped. Not one per cent of the water supply is conserved, but is allowed to escape underground to the sea. The mountain tunnel on Oahu which furnishes 600,000 gallons per day is the true solution, and the time is coming when mountain tunnels on Maui will supply plenty of water to irrigate every foot of tillable land on the Island.—Maui News.

NEWS OF WORLD CONDENSED

Heavy snows are reported in Scotland.

Samoans will build roads to honor McKinley.

Mrs. Calve has recovered from her recent illness.

Croker of New York, favors Schley for President.

The British have captured Kritsinger, a Boer leader.

San Francisco policemen are given an eight-hour day.

Senator Hale has introduced a bill for a naval reserve.

Collector Lynch of San Francisco, will not be removed.

Insurgents are reported active again in Batangas province.

Chairman Ray has introduced an anti-anarchy measure.

New York is to have another big hotel, to cost millions.

Rain prevented Marconi from continuing his wireless tests.

Peking advises give bad reports of the situation in Luzon.

Relatives of Mrs. McKinley have little hope of her recovery.

A London surgeon has cured cancer by the use of the X ray.

Western Congressmen have introduced various irrigation bills.

Polish women are boycotting everything German and Prussian.

The Anaconda mines have been closed because of a copper war.

Another attempt is being made to secure Miss Stone's release.

Millionaire Thomas W. Lawson paid \$75,000 for three European dogs.

HOW FIRST CIRCUIT COURT SQUANDERS PUBLIC MONEY

Justice has become an expensive plaything in Honolulu. It costs money to "Americanize" the people here, but that is a matter of little moment to the "American" Judges as long as some one else pays the bills.

Almost one-half of the appropriation for expenses of the judiciary has already been expended, though less than one-fourth of the term for which the appropriation is made has passed.

At the rate which Humphreys and Gear have been going during the past month the Americanization of these Islands will come to a sudden stop before the first half of the legislative period is completed. Then perhaps, with the courts shut down for want of funds the judges can point out the need for an extra session to appropriate additional funds made necessary by this extraordinary waste of money in judiciary extravagances.

Figures do not lie. Those which refer to the judiciary department prove conclusively the evident purpose of the First Circuit Court Judges to run the government into debt from which even a special session of the Legislature would find it difficult to eradicate it.

For the five months of the current fiscal year the total expense of the judiciary department ASIDE FROM SPECIFIC SALARIES, has been over \$15,000. The total appropriation for the TWENTY-FOUR months is but \$36,000. It doesn't need much of a mathematician to figure out the end. OVER TWO-THIRDS of the amount charged against the judiciary department HAS BEEN EXPENDED UPON the order of either Humphreys or Gear. The first circuit has then used up more of the appropriation than the four other circuits and the Supreme Court combined.

And yet during this time there was hardly a week (excepting during the visit of Judge Little), where both two Judges were holding court at one and the same time.

The entire appropriation for judiciary department expenses for the years 1898 and 1899 was \$33,000. In those days it wasn't deemed absolutely essential for the circuit judge to spend all the money that a Legislature could be induced to vote for expenses. The total amount drawn was but \$26,813.67, leaving a balance unused of \$6,186.33. The present judges in the first circuit expended for five months more than was expended by the entire judiciary department for that entire year.

In 1899 for the six months ending June 15th the total expense account amounted to but \$4,634.78. Judge Humphreys was appointed July 5, 1900. The six months following the expense of the entire judiciary department amounted to \$8,955.42, still making a total of but \$13,670.20.

In the following six months the work of "Americanization" was becoming more vigorous. For the six months ending July 1, 1901, the expense of the judiciary department aggregated \$13,674.31—or more than had been expended for the entire year, previous.

Chief Justice Frear in his recommendation to the governor for an appropriation for the biennial year beginning July 1, 1901, recognized the fact that the need of grand juries would add somewhat to the court cost and advised an addition of \$1000 to the appropriation for the purpose. This made it \$36,000 for general expenses of the courts, including juries. It really meant an addition of between six and seven thousand dollars, for in past years there had always been an unexpected balance of that amount.

The appropriation was made in bulk by the Legislature, \$36,000 to cover a period of two years, or \$3000 for each six months. The first five months have passed and the auditor has given our warrants to the amount of \$14,972.17. All the bills for the Circuit Court term just ended have not yet been paid, and there are still the courts from the other islands to hear from. Of this amount the First Circuit Court is credited with

the November term has just ended, and the bills have not all been paid.

The expenditure so far amounts to \$1762. The jury pay roll, no grand jury, was \$1503. There is also another charge to the same jury of \$67.50 for entertainment.

During this same period the Hilo Circuit Court, Judge Little, has expended for the August term \$14,972.17, the fifth Circuit Court has managed to wory along with but \$335.63, while Judge Edgerton of the third circuit has expended but \$1262.85.

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WIDE RANGE ESTIMATES

One Witness Sees
Difference of
\$2,000,000.

(From Saturday's daily.)

The first testimony as to leasehold values of the Wai'anae Plantation Co. was introduced yesterday, and if it is any criterion of future revelations, the range of values will be much wider than at the hearing of the first Pearl Harbor suit.

Deputy Assessor Frank Archer on questioning by United States Attorney Dunne estimated the leasehold interest per acre for the entire forty years to be worth twenty-five dollars. Upon a hypothetical question from Judge Silliman, based upon what the defendant intends to prove, Archer estimated the value per acre upon the same land to be \$700. In the first case Dunne furnished the hypothesis, in the second Silliman gave the basis for the estimate, the witness figuring that a profit of \$30 per ton of sugar made the land worth \$189 an acre, \$60,500 for the entire tract, annually, or \$2,420,000 for the leasehold interest.

The entire day was given over to legal wranglings between the two attorneys, in which Judge Estee played a prominent part. The principal cause of contention was the admission of evidence as to present productiveness of the land, which the defendants claimed they had a right to show, and which Mr. Dunne contended had nothing to do with the present case. The court finally allowed the witness, Assessor Archer, to testify, after examination by Silliman as to his competency as an expert on sugar lands and productiveness. Somewhat of a sensation was caused when Judge Silliman in this examination calmly announced that sugar had been grown on the land in question.

"If that is so," remarked the court, "some twenty witnesses who testified in the first trial were very much mistaken."

"A Chinaman has grown cane upon an acre of this land, and that within a very few years past," replied Silliman.

"The court and jury have been deceived, then, in the former case," said Judge Estee, who thereupon asked Mr. Silliman to prove the facts alleged.

Mr. Dunne objected to any questions as to the possibility of what might at some future date be produced on the land, as speculative and too remote. Mr. Silliman replied that he had a right to know whether or not Mr. Archer was capable of expressing an opinion, and that the value of the land was governed by the equipment, mill, pumping plant already upon it. Mr. Dunne was on his feet in an instant, and in a very tone protested against counsel making such statements in the presence of the jury, contending that the facts showed there was no mill, pump, or any independent water supply upon the land condemned by the United States. The court ended the controversy by the remark to defendant, "You have no right to show what the land will produce; that is pure guesswork. You can't prove a theoretical proposition."

"By analyzing the soil, could you tell what the productiveness of this land would be?" asked Mr. Silliman, after he had convinced the court that upon certain conditions productiveness could be proven.

"Yes," replied Archer.

"I'll give you the analyses then," but the attorney was unable to find them.

Then Mr. Dunne began the examination again, to test the witness' opinion of the value of the leasehold interest. Archer was told to take into consideration the fact that the seven years' lease was paid up, and that the Honolulu Plantation Company was to pay 3% per cent of all sugar grown, not to fall below \$4,000 a year in value, which covered more than the present tract condemned by the government. He was also asked to consider the fact that the tract had no independent water supply, excepting a small artesian well, and no way of getting water, or mill or facilities for handling cane.

"How much would the lease hold interest in that land, half of which is arable, be worth per acre, for fifty years?" concluded Mr. Dunne.

"It is worth in my opinion \$25 an acre," replied Archer.

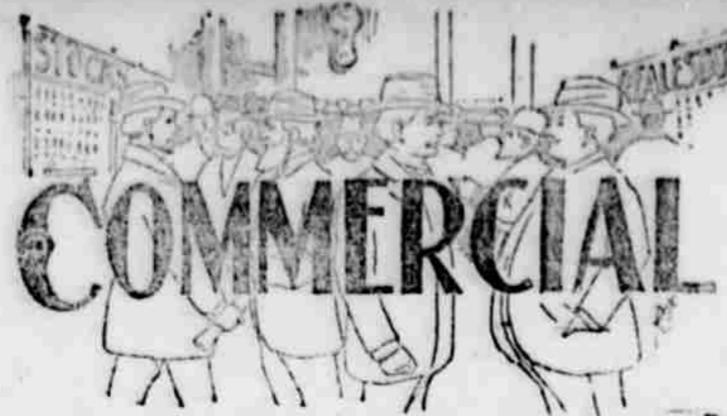
"Now take into consideration," said Silliman, to whom the witness had been turned over for cross-examination, "the fact that this tract is but a part of a large plantation, which has upon it a mill erected at a cost of \$700,000; ample water supply, which can be easily carried to this land, and all the necessary equipment for the conduct of a plantation. Suppose that this land

Captain Pond was put on the stand to testify as to his connection with the condemnation of the land, and its areas and availabilities, and the question was also raised as to when he notified the Honolulu Plantation Company that the United States wanted the land. He and Manager Lowe disagreed as to a few essential points of several conversations regarding the condemnation. The government is attempting to show that part of the ploughing was done after it had been decided to take the land, and the defendant claims that they were not notified of the intention of the United States regarding the property until some months thereafter. Pond's testimony was nearly the same as given during the Bishop Estate trial. The naval officer testified to the benefits which would accrue to the defendant in the establishment of a naval station, setting out the value of the dry docks, harbor, and increased population.

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would raise eight or nine tons of sugar per acre, each crop, or six tons per year. Consider that it costs \$2.50 to grow a ton of sugar, and that sugar is selling for \$62 a ton, as it has been doing, and that there is a profit of \$60 per ton. Consider also that there are 500 acres which will grow sugar like that, and then tell me what you would estimate this leasehold interest to be worth."

The court ordered a five minutes' recess while the witness figured out the problem. When court reconvened he gave his estimate—\$150 per acre annually.



MEMORY OF KAPIOLANI Fine Building on Dowager's Own Plans.

(From Saturday's daily.)

Although there were only thirty-five shares of stock changed hands on the board during the week just ended, in each case of a recorded transaction there was a good healthy feeling and in one instance the sale was at an advance of one-third over the last sale price of the stock. There was more business done than is indicated by the reports, however, as there have been some good investments made during the week privately, all at prices in accord with the public sales, which go to show that the local investors have their eyes upon the dividend earning shares, which are on the market at comparatively low prices just now.

The feature of the buying was a block of Oahu, which was transferred at \$4, an advance of a share over the last recorded price. This is the price of the stock, with \$12 paid, and at that rate the paid-up stock should be worth \$12. There has been none of the stock in the market recently, and the brokers are not quoting prices upon it, but they made a sale some time ago which fixed the quotation at \$11. There will be none sold at this price, however, as there is a good demand for the stock, which is showing a strength entirely out of proportion to the rest of the list, an indication of the confidence of the buyers in the plantation. The delinquent stock of the plantation, which was put up when there was \$10 paid upon it, was sold quite a while ago, and on January 11th that stock which is delinquent upon the assessment which was called to make the stock \$10.50 paid, will be put up at auction. There is very little of this stock, all of which indicates how closely the stock is paid-up, and again, indicates the belief in the future of the plantation. There is now no doubt but the end of January will see the stock fully paid on the basis of \$12 a share, and after that time there will be no further call for assessments until June of next year.

There has been a slight demand for Wai'anae, and the call for the shares brought out ten, which found ready sale at \$5. This is a point above the figure which ruled for some time, but is in line with the forecast in these columns last week. There will be a market for more of this stock if it will come out of the hands of the holders, but owing to the fact that the outlook is deemed very good in this plantation, the holders are not letting go of the shares at any great rate.

The last pump of Oahu plantation has now been set and is working. This pump will be used to raise water to the upper levels.

REAL ESTATE AND BUILDING.

Inquiry for real estate has been confined largely to small pieces, and would-be buyers are men who wish to build at once. There has developed a strength in the suburbs which is likely to lead to a great deal of new construction in the spring. The Rapid Transit extensions have brought about this state of affairs, and the dealers and many private owners find that they could sell quite a little property, but at prices below what has been the ruling rates. They are holding on for the old price.

There has been very little doing in business real estate, but there are several deals on the street which may develop at any time now. These will mean the execution of several plans for new business blocks, and the architects have their eyes upon prospective builders.

There are large plots wanted for at least two institutions, and one of these, which will take twenty acres, is now looking over grounds both Ewa and Waikiki of the business portion of the city.

There are several more tenanted houses about the city than are usual at this time of the year, and the only reason for this condition seems to be the desire of the agents to make the properties earn as much as has been the rule in the past few years. The demand is for small houses, and these go off readily, but the large ones are not in such good request.

FUTURE OF PLANTATIONS.

The editor of the Maui News, who recently visited this city, quotes "a bright and shrewd business man" as follows:

There is a vague uneasiness in the minds of the people of Honolulu concerning the future of the sugar industry on the Islands, based principally on the unfavorable tone of President Roosevelt's message to Congress. A bright and shrewd business man of Honolulu, in a brief interview with the News representative, hit very close to the heart of the matter. Substantially he said:

"There is no doubt but that a transition period has about culminated in the sugar industry, and transitions mean strenuous times. But the Islands have nothing to fear in the end, even from Cuba annexed. The Islands are peculiarly adapted to the production of sugar, and the development of appliances for sugar culture are so advanced that sugar will continue the leading industry. But to succeed in the face of the competition which the sugar planters on the Islands may have to meet, it will be necessary to stop the rat-holes on the plantations, through which so much of the profits run to waste. There is no sense in employing a plantation manager at anywhere from \$5,000 to \$15,000 per year, when equally competent men could be secured for one-third of that sum. The squandering of money on experimental pumps must be stopped, and a general all-round retrenchment must be effected. The good old times when everything went, and when the average plantation could stand a tremendous tax in wasteful management and still pay big dividends has passed.

"But principally the milking process of agencies in Honolulu which exhausts their ingenuity in devising means to bleed the plantations must be done away with. The percentages charged by these agencies for transacting the business and advancing necessary supplies and money are simply scandalous. The plantations, and unless the entire system is changed and economical in a radical manner, there is little likelihood that the sugar industry of the Islands can successfully meet the threatened competition."

M'KINLEY MEMORIAL FUND.

The following contributions to the M'Kinley Memorial Fund are from the Japanese Primary School on Nuuanu street:

M. Mamitu	\$0.50
H. Tagawa	50
S. Sato	50
Kigo Shirakane	50
T. Hida	45
G. Horita	25
Teru Komeya	25
Kawai Kawasaki	25
R. Miki	25
Tsuyu Iwata	25
N. Nakao	25
R. Watanabe	25
M. Mayeda	25
T. Matsuo	25
S. Miyabara	25
H. Yamashiro	25
H. Miyayasa	25
Kiwanu Kurihara	25
Haru Yamaguchi	25
M. Masusumi	25
Kugo Hirashima	15
Min Takahashi	15
H. Ishizaka	15
Miya Fujimoto	15
T. Takagi	10
M. Noda	10
Hiro Miyahara	10
Tayo Tanaka	10
S. Kawakami	10
Ichii Kawakami	10
J. Mayeda	5
T. Tamagawa	5
K. Araki	5
	\$11.00



WILLIAM M'KINLEY.

A GOOD COUGH MEDICINE.

[From the Gazette, Toowoomba, Australia.]

I find Chamberlain's Cough Remedy is an excellent medicine. I have been suffering from a severe cough for the last two months, and it has effected a cure. I have great pleasure in recommending it.—W. C. Wockner. This is the opinion of one of our oldest and most respected residents, and has been voluntarily given in good faith that others may try the remedy and be benefited, as was Mr. Wockner. This remedy is sold by all druggists and dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for Hawaii.

Lord Roseberry's speech to an immense audience failed to arouse enthusiasm. He denounced the war methods of the government and said England should be willing to accept peace.

Mark Hanna is chairman of a national committee to draft a scheme for a union of labor and capital.

Two Quincy, Ill., women walked 400 miles to Telluride, Colo., to defend the title to a prospect.

Arbuckle Bros. have reduced the price of refined sugar five points.

Sleep for Skin-Tortured Babies And Rest for Tired Mothers



In a warm bath with CUTICURA SOAP and a single anointing with CUTICURA, purest of emollients and greatest of skin cures. This is the purest, sweetest, most speedy, permanent, and economical treatment for torturing, disfiguring, burning, bleeding, scaly, crusted, and pimply skin and scalp humours, with loss of hair of infants and children, and is sure to succeed when all else fails.

Complete External and Internal Treatment for Every Humour, Consisting of CUTICURA SOAP, CUTICURA OINTMENT, CUTICURA OIL, CUTICURA Hand Soap, to heal and cleanse the blood. A strong bath is often sufficient to cure the severest humours when all else fails. Anti-Depot R. Towns & Co., Sydney, N. S. W. No. African Queen Lotion, Cape Town. Potts' Co., Sole Prop., Boston, U. S. A.

A GOOD TOP BUGGY, \$100.00

WAGONS,
PHAETONS,
BRAKES,
SURREYS,
BUGGIES,
RUNABOUTS.



Harness, Varnishes, Carriage Material, Iron Horse Shoes.

PACIFIC VEHICLE AND SUPPLY CO.

Day Block, Beretania Street, Honolulu.

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\$35 and \$45.

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Chainless Spaulding

For Ladies or Gentlemen
Cut from \$75.00 to \$45.00

Cleveland Chain Wheels

Choice of tires, saddle, gear,
Cut from \$45.00 to \$35.00

When you can buy a Cleveland at \$35 there is no other wheel in competition, as they are the LEADERS. You take no chances when you buy these reliable wheels, as every one is fully guaranteed by us, and the equipment is of the very best. Wheels sold on installments.

Full line of the celebrated FAY JUVENILE WHEELS, at \$25.00.

E. O. HALL & SON, Ltd.

Ehlers Block, Fort Street.

Pacific Mail Steamship Co.

Occidental & Oriental S.S. Co.
and Toyo Kisen Kaisha.

Steamers of the above companies will call at Honolulu and leave this port on or about the dates below mentioned:

FOR CHINA AND JAPAN. FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

COPIC.	JAN. 4	GAEIC.	JAN. 3
AMERICA MARU.	JAN. 11	HONGKONG MARU.	JAN. 11
PEKING.	JAN. 18	CHINA.	JAN. 20
GAEIC.	JAN. 28	DORIC.	JAN. 21
HONGKONG MARU.	FEB. 4	NIPPON MARU.	FEB. 8
CHINA.	FEB. 14	PERU.	FEB. 15
DORIC.	FEB. 22	COPTIC.	FEB. 26
NIPPON MARU.	MARCH 4	PEKING.	MARCH 12
PERU.	MARCH 12	COPTIC.	MARCH 12
COPTIC.	MARCH 20	GAEIC.	MARCH 22
AMERICA MARU.	MARCH 28	HONGKONG MARU.	MARCH 29

For general information apply to P. M. S. S. Co.

H. Hackfeld & Co., Ltd.

AGENTS.

ARRIVED.

Friday, December 27.
Mr. Mauna Loo, Simerson, from Lahaina, Maui, Kona and Kau, at 9 a.m. with 2,135 sacks sugar, 150 sacks coffee, 22 sacks taro, 17 sacks awa, 120 bundles bananas, 26 bags butter, 12 barrels oil, 22 pigs and 220 packages sundries.

Mr. City of Peking, Smith, from the Orient, 7 p.m.

Mr. Kinan, Freeman, from Hilo and way ports, 8 p.m.

Saturday, Dec. 28.

Mr. Claudine, Parker, from Maui at 10 a.m.

Mr. W. G. Hall, Thompson, from Kauai at 6:30 a.m.

Am. bkt. Omega, Mackie, 51 days from Newcastle, via Kahului at 11 a.m.

Mr. Ke Au Hou, Mosher, from Kauai at 12:30 p.m.

Mr. James Makee, Tullett, from Kauai at 4 p.m.

Am. sp. Benj. Sewall, Halstead, 51 days from Fort Townsend, put in distress.

Bohr, Kauai, from Koloa ports at 9 a.m.

Sunday, Dec. 29.

Am. schr. Robert Lewers, Underwood, 25 days from Port Gamble.

Monday, December 30.

Mr. Neau, Pederson, from Honolulu, Honokaa and Kukuhale at 12:30 a.m. with 5,000 bags sugar, 200 empty coal bags, and 5 pkgs sundries.

Am. bkt. C. D. Bryant, Calypso, 13 days from San Francisco at 1 p.m.

Bohr, Twilight, from Hilo and way ports at 8 a.m.

Bohr, Kauai, from Paauilo at 9 a.m.

DEPARTED.

Friday, December 27.

Mr. Nihau, W. Thompson, for Lahaina, Kaanapali and Punaluu, 5 p.m.

Am. schr. Susie M. P. Plummer, for Makaweli.

Saturday, Dec. 28.

S. S. City of Peking, Smith, for San Francisco at 10 a.m.

Am. bkt. Coronado, Potter, for San Francisco at 4 p.m.

Schr. Rob Roy for Pearl River at 8 a.m.

Sunday, Dec. 29.

Am. schr. Susie M. Plummer, Lund, for Kahului.

Monday, December 30.

Mr. W. G. Hall, S. Thompson, for Kahau ports at 6 p.m.

Mr. Kinan, Freeman, for Hilo and way ports at 1 p.m.

Mr. Claudine, Parker, for Maui ports at 5 p.m.

Mr. W. G. Hall, S. Thompson, for Lahaina, Maalaea, Kona and Kau ports at noon.

Mr. Mikahala, Gregory, for Nawiliwili, Koloa, Elele and Hanapepe, at 5 p.m.

Mr. Ke Au Hou, Mosher for Koloa at 6 p.m.

Mr. James Makee, Tullett, for Anaehoa, Kilauea and Hanamaulu at 5 p.m.

Mr. Lehua, Napela, for Molokai ports at 6 p.m.

Mr. J. A. Cummins, Searle, for Oahu ports.

HILO SHIPPING.

Charters for Hilo—

Am. schr. Annie A. Gray's Harbor.

Am. bkt. Annie Johnson, San Francisco.

Bk. Ceylon, Port Gamble.

Schr. Defender, Port Gamble.

Am. str. Enterprise, San Francisco.

Schr. Eva, Eureka.

Am. bkt. Martha Davis, San Francisco.

Schr. O. M. Kellogg, Eureka.

Am. schr. Ottlie Fjord, Eureka.

Vessels in port—

Am. bkt. Amy Turner, Warland, master.

Am. sp. Marion Chilcott, Nelson, master.

Am. bg. Consuelo, Page, master.

Am. schr. W. F. Witzemann, Daeweritz, master; 41 days from Gray's Harbor, with lumber for Hilo Mercantile Company.

MAKUKONA.

Arrived December 21, bkt. Galilee, Helmsen, 11 days from San Francisco, general cargo to Hawi Sugar Mill and plantation.

December 22, schr. Susie M. Plummer, Lund, 25 days from Newcastle for orders.

THE OLD YEAR.

The old year has been a fairly agreeable one for the world at large. In the United States there has been no abatement of progress and the outlook for the success of the expansion policy has improved. But for the one great tragedy which struck down President McKinley, the American nation would be able to look back upon the events of the first year of the new century with complete satisfaction.

Europe has had no wars within its borders, and its people have not suffered any extraordinary peril or calamity.

The year has brought peace in South Africa appreciably nearer. Other parts of the Dark Continent have remained quiet and prosperous.

China, through much tribulation, has entered upon a career of political and commercial development.

Here at home the great general interests of the people have suffered no disaster, though times have been somewhat less prosperous owing mainly to the absorption of our customs and postal revenues by the United States and to the unfortunate policy of the Legislature.

Lord Marcus Beresford will manage the King's stable.

There will be no change in the Philippine shipping laws.

Washington State is being flooded with counterfeit silver dollars.

Mrs. Roosevelt gave her first public reception at the White House on December 14th.

Albert K. Nawai has made application to Treasurer Wright for a license to sell beer at Kalapana, District of Puna, on Hawaii.

The Hawaiian Hotel corridors and office are undergoing an extensive renovation, fresh paint beautifying them to a large extent.

CHRISTMAS ON MAUI

General Festivity on Valley Isle.

DEATH IN HONOLULU STREETS

Wires Threaten the Lives of the People.

trees here interfere with the wires." "Do you know anything about the insulation of wires overhead in this city?" "No."

"Do you know of any not insulated?" "I believe there is a bare wire on Fort street carrying 110 volts."

"Do you think life and property are in danger?" "Yes."

"Is there anyone in town to condemn wires?" "There is no government inspector."

"Would the Inspector have the power vested in him to order unsafe wires removed?" "I believe the Superintendent of Public Works has the power to appoint a man with such authority."

Deputy Sheriff Chillingworth stated he had asked time and time again to have such an officer appointed.

Mr. De Cew pronounced the switch used in McInerny's store unsafe, unless people were educated to its use and made acquainted with the danger of touching the metal parts.

Expert electricians also testified at the afternoon session. The purport of the evidence of H. A. Allen, electrical engineer, representing the Frasier-Chalmers Company in Honolulu; Col. "Jack" Coffey of the Gamewell Fire Alarm System Company; F. J. Cross, of the Wireless Telegraph Company, and Superintendent Hudson of the Hawaiian Electric Company, was to the effect that the switch used in the McInerny store was such as are in general use all over the United States; that the metal parts, when closed against the poles of the current, are alive with electricity and give off a shock to any touching it; that conditions were favorable for Ah Fai receiving a shock from the position in which he was standing, and that it was electric current and not volts that killed the young man.

Yesterday afternoon's proceedings were conducted by Deputy Sheriff Chillingworth. Dr. Charles B. Cooper was on the stand and testified as to the result of the postmortem examination. He said the cause of death was due to an electric shock. The postmortem revealed that the young man was in poor health; he was underweight for his size, somewhat emaciated; the lungs were found to be fairly normal, except some congestion in the right apex; the heart was pale, small, contracted, and was weak; kidneys were normal, liver slightly enlarged. Some of the glands were tuberculous. Dr. Cooper thought a small voltage sufficient in this case to have caused the boy's death. The physical condition of Ah Fai had much to do with the shock being fatal. It was evident that a severe shock had been produced. The burn spoke of as being on the tip of the boy's finger was evidently where a wart had been burned off.

Messrs. Cross, Allen, Coffey, McInerny and T. Quon Yee also testified.

After listening to the testimony of electric experts for several hours yesterday, to which was added the eyewitness' account of the manner in which the young Chinese met death from the electric current, and probing the matter to the bottom, the jury was of the opinion that although no direct testimony had been offered to indicate that any one was directly to blame in this particular case, yet from the condition of the electric wires in this city, other lives would be sacrificed unless some attention was given to rectifying the imperfections. Following is the verdict:

This jury finds that one Charles Ah Fai came to his death at Honolulu, Island of Oahu, Territory of Hawaii, on the 28th day of December, A. D. 1901, from an electric shock received from a switch in the store of E. A. McInerny, in said Honolulu, connecting the wires in said store with the wires of the Hawaiian Electric Light Company, while said Charles Ah Fai was in the act of turning on the current.

And if the necessary precautions had been used by the Hawaiian Electric Light Company it is the belief of the jury that the said Charles Ah Fai would not have so met his death.

And in view of the expert testimony of electricians adduced in this case, this jury believes that the wires of the Hawaiian Electric Light Company are in a condition dangerous to property and life, owing to imperfect wiring and lack of necessary attention.

Therefore, this jury recommends that the Superintendent of Public Works appoint a competent Inspector to inspect all electric wires in the city of Honolulu, with the power to condemn and to perform all other such acts as in the premises may seem meet.

CHAS. F. CHILLINGWORTH, Coroner.

CHAS. B. WILSON, WM. BERLOWITZ, JOHN H. WISE, R. C. GEER, R. KELLETT, A. P. TAYLOR, JURORS.

An afternoon meeting was held which was principally occupied by listening to electricians expound on the theories and mysteries of the profession. An adjournment was taken until 7:30 last evening, at which time Mr. Carey, a lineman for the Hawaiian Electric Light Company, and T. Leslie De Cew, electrical Inspector for the Board of Fire Underwriters of the Territory of Hawaii, and Superintendent Frazer of the Territorial Electric Light system, testified. Both the latter gentlemen stated that the wires of the Hawaiian Electric Company were in a dangerous condition in many parts of the city and on Fort street there was one wire which was bare of insulation, making it especially dangerous to life and property.

The jury wished to find from Mr. Carey just what had been done by Electric Company with reference to the wires and transformers on the electric wire pole on Fort street opposite McInerny's store since Saturday evening. The young fellow answered the questions promptly and did not seem evasive. He said that after the tragedy he went to the scene and immediately climbed the pole and made an inspection. He found everything in position, and there was nothing to indicate that anything had happened there to cause trouble in McInerny's store. He came down again, and met Manager Gartley, who told him to go up again. At that time he shifted an insulated wire from a close proximity to a nut which holds an arm on a pole and then came down again. He found nothing whatever that would in his opinion have caused any trouble in the wires leading from the transformer. The wires were not sagging enough to cause them to brush against one other.

Superintendent Frazer said he had taken notice of the manner in which the electric wires are strung at present. Some needed pulling up. Pins and cross arms in many places were in a position to give way, thus letting the wires fall to the street. They needed overhauling. He said the tightening of these wires would reduce the danger to life and property. He was of the opinion that more than 110 volts had killed Ah Fai. He thought it was the fault of the Electric Company.

Mr. De Cew was a splendid witness. He said he was an inspector of new wiring but not the old. He was of the opinion that more than 110 volts had caused the boy's death. One hundred and ten volts might kill a man with a weak heart, but not one in a normal condition.

"How would you pronounce the condition of the wiring of the Electric Company in this city?" asked a juror.

"I would say it is not good. The wires are slack. If you strike them with an umbrella they would brush against each other. Of course, the rapid growth of

NOTIONS At Prices which will be attractive to every W-man

Mall Order Department for those living out of Honolulu.

Feather-stitch Braid, 6 yards in piece, per piece, 5, 10, 15, 20, 25 cents.

Shell Hairpins, in boxes of a dozen, 25 cents per box.

American Hairpin Cabinets, 5 cents each.

Warren's Featherbone Collar Forms, 20 cents each.

Wood Darning Balls, 5 cents each; with sterling silvermounting, 25 cents each.

Spool Bant - Cotton, 200 yards, warranted, two for 5 cents.

Treasure Safety Pins, equal to the best imported, 5 cents per dozen.

Garter Webbing, pure elastic, 10, 12½, 15, 20, 25 cents per yard.

Emery Balls, needed to take rust off your needles, 6 cents each.

English Hairpin Cabinets, very fine quality pins, 10 cents each.

Stray Loc' Pins, very pretty shell, 10 cents each.

Darning Cotton Coats' fast black, 5 cents a ball.

Improved Darning Ball, with spring attachment, 25 cents.

Curling Irons, 15 cents each.

Barbour's Irish Linen Thread, 200 yards, 10 cents.

Aluminum Thimbles, 10 cents each.

"The Comfort" Corset Hose Supporters, 25 cents per pair.

WHITNEY & MARSH, Limited.

Mall Order Dept. Box 171, Honolulu, Oahu.

Honest Wear for the Money

Is what every Shoe Buyer Wants and Expects.

That is What We Always Give You.

Every Shoe in our Store is selected with a view to obtain the Very Best.

So it Makes no Difference

What priced shoe you buy from us — you can depend on having your

MONEY'S WORTH.

Pleasing Styles, Pleasing Wear at Pleasing Prices is What Pleases Our Trade.

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HOME PRODUCTION

Draught and Bottled Beer Delivered on and after

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Island Orders Promptly Filled.

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IS THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE.

Coughs, Colds, Asthma and Bronchitis.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE—Vice Chancellor SIR W. PAGE WOOD stated publicly in court that DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE was undoubtedly the INVENTOR of CHLORODYNE; that the whole story of the defendant, Freeman, was deliberately untrue, and he regretted to say it had been sworn to. See the Times, July 18, 1884.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE is a liquid medicine which assuages PAIN OF EVERY KIND, affords a calm, refreshing SLEEP WITHOUT HEADACHE, and INVIGORATES the nervous system when exhausted. Is the GREAT SPECIFIC FOR CHOLERA, DYSENTERY and DIARRHOEA.

The General Board of Health, London, reports that it ACTS AS A CHARM; one dose generally sufficient.

Dr. Gibbon, Army Medical Staff, Calcutta, states: "Two doses completely cured me of diarrhoea."

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